

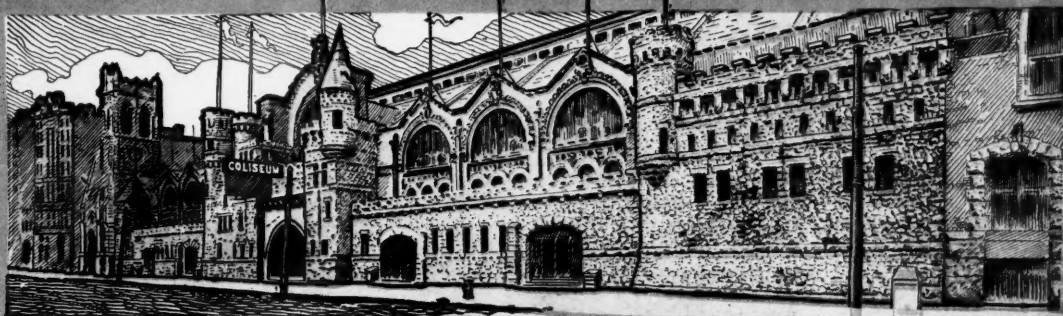
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Illustrated

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

July 1904

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



THE COLISEUM, CHICAGO.
WHERE THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS WERE NOMINATED.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS A CANDIDATE

By a Delegate to the National Convention. Illustrated

ELIHU ROOT ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

Dr. Albert Shaw, in "The Progress of the World," with many Portraits

The Triumph of National Irrigation

By William E. Smythe. Illustrated

Solving the Health Problem at Panama

By Col. William C. Gorgas

The Fight with Anemia in Porto Rico

By Adam C. Haeselbarth

What the Government Does for Consumptives

By Oliver P. Newman.

Battleships, Mines, and Torpedoes

By Park Benjamin. Illustrated

The Views of a Russian Prince

What the People Read in Poland and Finland

With Illustrations

Canada's Commercial Expansion

By P. T. McGrath

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

Vol. XXX. No. 174.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second-class matter.
Copyright, 1904, by THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

Price 25c. (\$2.50 a Year.)



That's it

For Cottage and Camp

ARMOUR'S Extract of Beef

A Hot-Weather Necessity

A cup of beef tea made with Armour's Extract of Beef is a preventive as well as a remedy for the ills incident to warm weather, bad water, seasickness, indigestion, etc. A small jar does not cost much and may prevent an illness, and, of course, is just as good for the children as for the grown-up. No trouble to use; a little hot water, a pinch of salt and pepper, and a tempting and appetizing broth is ready. It's a wholesome and stimulating food.

Hot-Weather Dishes

Delicious iced or hot bouillon may be made in a few moments with only water and proper seasoning; or, if something more substantial is preferred, Armour's Beef Extract will save the time and trouble of using a soup bone or fresh meat; it will cost less and never spoil. Take a few jars with you to the cottage, camp or aboard the yacht.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

"Culinary Wrinkles"

Tells how to use Armour's Extract of Beef, and gives a number of recipes for warm weather cooking, sent post-paid on request.

ARMOUR & COMPANY, Chicago



ASPAROX

(Beef Extract and Asparagus)

If you don't care for ordinary bouillon, consomme, beef broth, etc., Asparox will please you, as there is just enough of an agreeable asparagus flavor to give it a "want more" taste. Served with milk or cream, it is an appetizing course for luncheons, porch parties, picnics, etc., but it's good any time with a bit of crisp toast or a wafer—say, after a drive, or when tired and nervous. Just mix with hot water and cream or milk and it is ready to serve.

Sold in four-ounce and twelve-ounce opal bottles, by all druggists and grocers. If your dealer does not have it in stock, he can get it for you in a short time from his wholesaler, or write us.

ARMOUR & COMPANY, Chicago

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1904.

Theodore Roosevelt.....	Frontispiece	Solving the Health Problem at Panama.....	52
The Progress of the World—		By Col. William C. Gorgas. With illustrations.	
The Republican Conventions of 1900 and 1904...	3	The Porto Rican Government's Fight with	
Theodore Roosevelt in 1904.....	3	Anemia.....	57
The Original Anti-Roosevelt Group.....	3	By Adam C. Haeselbarth.	
The Two Pro-Roosevelt Groups.....	4	With portraits of Drs. Ashford, Rodriguez, Gutierrez,	
If McKinley Had Lived.....	4	and Cestero, and other illustrations.	
Roosevelt as President.....	4	Government Care of Consumptives.....	59
The Offended Corporations.....	5	By Oliver P. Newman. With illustrations.	
Loved for the Enemies He Had Made.....	5	Battleships, Mines, and Torpedoes.....	65
The Democratic Situation.....	6	By Park Benjamin. With illustrations.	
A Prearranged Republican Programme.....	7	Prince Ukhtomsky, a Russian of the Russians	72
Candidates for the Vice-Presidency.....	8	With a portrait of Prince Ukhtomsky.	
Results of the Hearst Movement.....	8	What the People Read in Poland and Finland	73
Folk as a "Dark Horse".....	9	With portraits of Maryan Gawalewicz and Eero Erkko.	
The Campaign and Its Management.....	9	Canada's Commercial and Industrial Expan-	
From the Democratic View-point.....	10	sion.....	77
Roosevelt as the Issue.....	11	By P. T. McGrath.	
Two Changes in the Cabinet.....	11	Leading Articles of the Month—	
Knox and Quay.....	12	Organized Capital <i>versus</i> Organized Labor....	81
Deneen, Yates, and Illinois Politics.....	12	The American Soldier in the Philippines.....	83
La Follette and the Wisconsin Situation.....	12	Ex-President Cleveland on the Strike of 1894.....	84
Wisconsin and the National Ticket.....	13	Russian "Reform" in Finland.....	86
La Follette Defeated at Chicago.....	14	The Russo-Japanese War and European Opinion	87
Progress of La Follette's Measures.....	15	The Awakening of Russia.....	90
Politics in Minnesota.....	15	The Relative Expense of the War.....	91
Iowa's Sect of "Stand-Patters".....	15	Russian Emigration to Siberia.....	91
Development of the Northwest.....	15	The Possible Effects of a Japanese Victory....	92
Educational Progress.....	15	Korea, Japan, and Russia.....	93
The Progressive West and the Fair.....	16	Russia's Mistake,—A Frank Russian Comment	94
The Vast Show at St. Louis.....	16	The Mongolian Conquest of Russia.....	96
Colorado's Reign of Lawlessness.....	17	The New Woman of New Japan.....	98
New York's Steamboat Horror.....	18	The Status of Japanese Nobility.....	99
Siege of Port Arthur.....	19	Constructing the World's Greatest Tunnel.....	100
A Japanese Victory.....	20	Finsen and His Light Cure.....	100
Attempt to Rescue Port Arthur.....	20	The Chemistry of Extreme Heat and Cold.....	102
A Russian Defeat.....	21	The Music of Edward MacDowell.....	103
Three Japanese Transports Sunk.....	21	Franz von Lenbach, the Painter.....	104
Russia's Internal Troubles.....	21	A Pioneer Spanish Journalist and Publicist....	106
New War Loans.....	22	Books and Libraries for Children.....	107
The Kidnaping in Morocco.....	23	The Lamaism of Tibet.....	108
England at War with Tibet.....	24	What Emigration May Mean to Italy.....	109
With portraits of Charles W. Fairbanks, Frank S.		How a Woman May Learn to Swim.....	111
Black, Albert J. Beveridge, Harry S. Edwards,		Jules Verne on Himself and Others.....	112
Joseph B. Cotton, George B. McClellan, William B.		With portraits of David M. Parry, General Bobrikoff,	
Hearst, W. Bourke Cockran, C. H. Weiss, T. E.		Saburo Shimada, the late Prince Konoye, Professor	
Ryan, Neal Brown, Edward C. Wall, Homer S.		Finsen, Edward MacDowell, Franz von Lenbach,	
Cummings, Bryan F. Mahan, A. J. McLaurin, Gov-		Eleanora Duse and Lenbach's daughter, and Prince	
ernor Vardaman, John S. Williams, H. D. Money,		Bismarck, and other illustrations.	
Patrick A. Collins, William L. Douglas, John R.		Briefer Notes on Topics in the Periodicals... 113	
Thayer, William A. Gaston, the late Matthew S.		With illustrations.	
Quay, Charles S. Deneen, Lawrence B. Stringer,		New Books for Summer Reading..... 119	
Edwin A. Alderman, James H. Peabody, Sherman		With portraits of William T. Hornaday, R. F. and H. L.	
Bell, General Oku, Kentaro Kaneko, Mulai-Abd-el-		Doherty, Genevieve Hecker, Josephine Dodge Das-	
Aziz, Ion Perdicaris, Cromwell Varley, Stephen		kam, Albertos Santos-Dumont, and Mark Twain.	
Decatur, and Rear-Admiral Chadwick, and car-		The Season's Novels..... 123	
toons and other illustrations.		With portraits of Winston Churchill, Caroline Abbot	
Record of Current Events..... 25		Stanley, Maurice Hewlett, George Morgan, Ezra	
Current History in Cartoons..... 28		Brudno, Stewart Edward White, Margery Williams,	
Theodore Roosevelt as a Presidential Candi-		Mrs. E. L. Voynich, John Strange Winter, Sakae	
date..... 35		Shioya, Miriam Michelson, Mrs. John Van Vorst,	
By a Delegate to the National Convention.		Melvin L. Severy, and Henry W. Lanier.	
With portraits of President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt,		Novels of the Month..... 128	
Miss Alice Roosevelt, and two family groups.			
The Record of the Republican Party..... 43			
By Elihu Root.			
The Triumph of National Irrigation..... 49			
By William E. Smythe.			
With portraits of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Frederick			
Haynes Newell, and Charles D. Walcott.			

TERMS: \$2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible, in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.



Copyright, 1904, by Pach Bros., New York.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

(Nominated for President by the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, June 23, 1904.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXX.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1904.

No. 1.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Republican
Conventions
of 1900 and
1904.*

The Republican hosts were gathered at Chicago last month under circumstances resembling in many respects those that attended the great convention at Philadelphia four years ago. No man came to Philadelphia to object to the renomination of William McKinley, to whom it had been unanimously agreed in advance that a renomination should be granted. Neither were there at Philadelphia any pronounced differences touching any point of public policy; so that the platform-makers had an easy task before them. The selection of a Vice-Presidential candidate at Philadelphia involved no struggle or controversy as between candidates. Mr. Roosevelt did not wish to go on the national ticket; but inasmuch as he was the most striking and popular figure present at the convention, the demand for him grew to such proportions that it took the form of a party mandate which no member of the party in public life and in vigorous health could well have refused. The party had won its great money fight in 1896, and a revival of prosperity had justified its financial and business policies. The Spanish War, meanwhile, had been fought, the Philippines had been acquired, and Cuban reconstruction had been fairly entered upon. The policy of expansion as pursued by Mr. McKinley's administration and supported by a Republican Congress had held the firm and undivided support of the party,—as had all other policies of a more or less traditional sort with which Republicanism had by cumulation and accretion become identified.

*Theodore
Roosevelt
in 1904.*

Thus, the Republican convention at Philadelphia was a veritable love feast, so far as the rank and file of the party were concerned. It is true enough that there were undercurrents of strife and controversy among political leaders; but this will always be true in every political party, even when the tides of harmony and enthusiasm rise to their very highest. Mr. Roosevelt had been

placed upon the ticket by the united efforts of men whose motives were as different as could well be imagined. The regular political leaders in New York and Pennsylvania had brought him forward for the Vice-Presidency at the peremptory dictation of trusts and franchise corporations, for the purpose of removing him from his sphere of political activity in the State of New York. No sooner had he been nominated than the heads of these corporations, together with their political tools, boasted openly that they had shelved him, and that his political career was at an end. As early as the preceding February, he had definitely declared himself a candidate for a second term as Governor of the State of New York. He had given a highly efficient State administration, and had set on foot various important reforms which could not be completed until another year or more. But so solidly had public opinion placed itself behind these well-launched projects that their momentum carried them to a safe issue,—Governor Odell's influence aiding powerfully in securing the adoption by the Legislature of such notable reforms as those proposed by the Tenement House Commission and the New York City Charter Commission, not to mention various other matters.

*The Original
Anti-Roosevelt
Group.*

It was not for these things, however, that Governor Roosevelt had aroused the ill-will of the corporation managers, but rather for a measure which touched some of them in their most sensitive spot. Against powerful pressure, he had cordially supported and cheerfully signed the Ford franchise bill, which subjected street-railway, gas, electric, and other public-service corporations to taxation upon the basis of the actual value of their property, precisely as other property-owners are subjected to taxation. The corporations seemed to think that if they could banish Roosevelt from New York State affairs they could secure a repeal of that measure. They have not succeeded

(let it be said in passing), for the reason that the same processes of argument and discussion which convinced the governor convinced the public at the same time; and so the Ford tax law is likely to stand for many years to come as a mark of the courage and fidelity shown by Mr. Roosevelt when governor of the Empire State.

*The Two
Pro-Roosevelt
Groups.*

Another set of men at Philadelphia who took up the cry for Roosevelt as the second member of the ticket of 1900 were delegates from Kansas, Colorado, and other States in the trans-Missouri and so-called cowboy regions, where the combination of Populism and Democracy under Bryan's leadership had swept everything before it in 1896. These men were considering nothing but their own concrete situations. They wanted to gain local Republican victories, and they believed that Roosevelt's name on the ticket would help them in their work. Third, and most numerous by far, among the supporters of Roosevelt at Philadelphia were those who might fairly be called his personal followers. They were the men who had set their hearts upon having him for President of the country in due time, and their only chance to do him honor at Philadelphia was to support him for the second place on the ticket. He begged them not to do it, and their attitude was very illogical. Their enthusiasm, however, was sincere and unselfish, and they

made no secret of their intention to do everything in their power to place him at the head of the ticket in 1904.

*If McKinley
Had Lived.*

Mr. Roosevelt accepted the situation like a good soldier, although it was wholly contrary to his desires. He made a great campaign, and added everywhere to his acquaintanceship and popularity. Even if Mr. McKinley had lived, President Roosevelt would have been the foremost Republican candidate for nomination this year. His friends, however, would probably have been obliged to make quite as hard a fight for his nomination as McKinley's friends had made at St. Louis in 1896. The young men of the country would have bestirred themselves in a way almost or quite without precedent in the history of our politics. Yet the conditions would have been so different that it requires a very active imagination to conjure them up. For it is hard to think of Roosevelt apart from the record he has made as a public man in the past three years. With McKinley surviving, Roosevelt as Vice-President would indeed have added every day to his knowledge of public men and contemporary affairs, but there would have been no opportunity for him to impress upon the country his decisive and courageous methods as an executive officer, and very little opportunity to give expression to his opinions, in view of the traditions that surround the Vice-Presidential office and the unwritten law that restricts the incumbent's activities.

*Roosevelt as
President.*

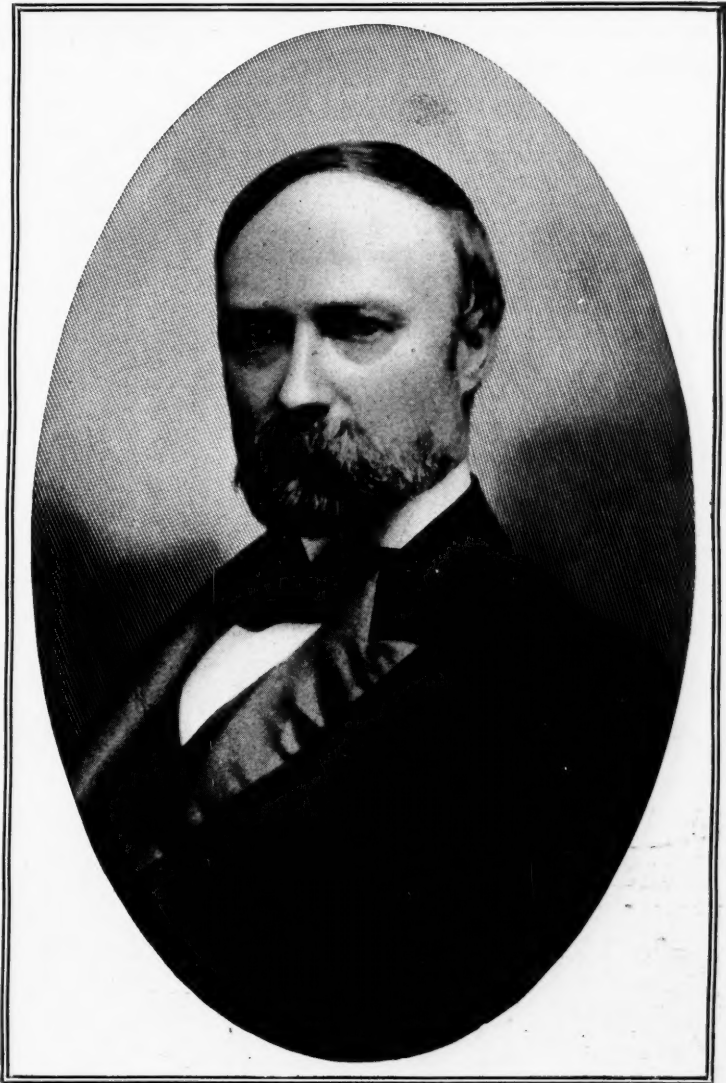
The death of Mr. McKinley almost immediately made clear to the country the great qualities of the man who had been named as his "running mate." Mr. Roosevelt stepped into the Presidency with modesty, but not with weakness. He accepted the McKinley cabinet, and worked with every member of it in most perfect harmony and personal loyalty. To all policies or specific actions where Mr. McKinley had to any extent committed himself, President Roosevelt gave full and prompt support. Gradu-



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE COLISEUM, THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION HALL AT CHICAGO.

ally, but inevitably, he took his rank as one of the greatest executives in the history of the country, and as the dominant intellect and master-spirit of the Republican party,—while yet showing himself President of the whole people, and never a partisan in a narrow sense unbecoming to the chief magistracy. Thus, as President, Mr. Roosevelt's earlier hold upon the younger men of his own party throughout the country was vastly strengthened from month to month.

The chief strain of his administration came again, as in the case of his term as Governor of New York, through the effort of private corporate interests to control the making and execution of laws in this country. It is unnecessary here to review once more the familiar story of President Roosevelt's attempt to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law, and that other familiar story of his successful efforts to break the deadlock in the anthracite-coal strike and secure at once two great boons,—first, that of providing the public with fuel in the dead of winter, and, second, the employment of arbitration as a means for settling the most serious labor trouble in the history of the country. For his undertaking to enforce the anti-trust law, and for his breaking the coal strike, the men who control the great corporations were deeply offended, and were determined to punish him by preventing his nomination in 1904. Their futile attempts to play an astute and winning game in politics, if narrated in full, would make a long and interesting chapter. Working hand-in-hand with them were many Republican leaders who joined with apparent good-will in making Mr. Roosevelt's nomination unanimous at Chicago, a few days ago.



SENATOR CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, OF INDIANA.
(Republican candidate for Vice-President.)

*Loved for the
Enemies He
Had Made.*

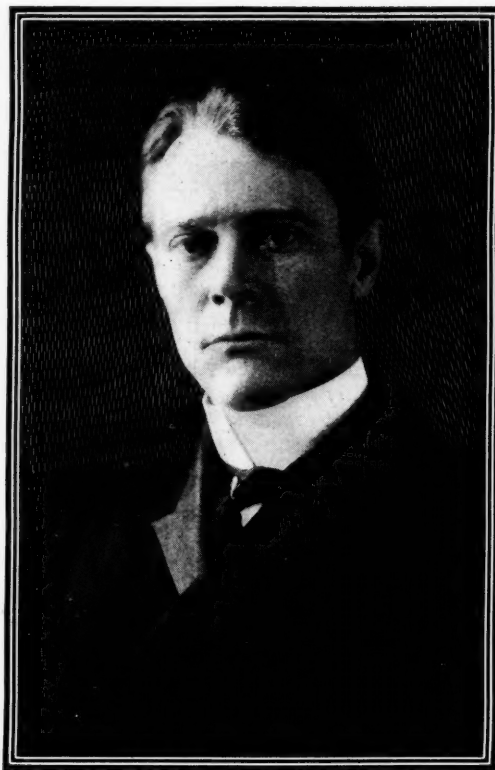
The very stars in their courses had fought for Roosevelt's nomination. One after another, the props of the anti-Roosevelt movement had fallen away. The last of them had disappeared some months ago. The exposures and disasters that had overtaken many Wall Street enterprises, with the discomfiture and loss of prestige of many so-called captains of industry and leaders of finance, had greatly strengthened the Roosevelt position and correspondingly weakened the attacks of his adver-

saries. Furthermore, there began to echo up and down throughout the country, in ever-increasing volume, a chorus of which the refrain was "We love him for the enemies he has made." It became plain enough that for every word and for every dollar Wall Street could offer against Roosevelt's nomination, a new Roosevelt voter was sure to step forward to resent Wall Street's attempt to govern the country. And so, seeing the total uselessness of trying to stem such a tide, the anti-Roosevelt movement, which had in fact proposed to dictate nominations for both parties, gave up the Republican situation as hopeless and concentrated its attention upon the effort to secure in the Democratic party the return to so-called "conservatism" and "sanity."

The Democratic Situation. What the result of these efforts may be we shall know better a week or ten days after this magazine reaches its subscribers than any man could tell in the latter days of June. It is certain, however, that the widespread belief that the great preliminary canvass for Judge Parker's nomination had been chiefly organized and financed by Wall Street interests was causing apprehension in many

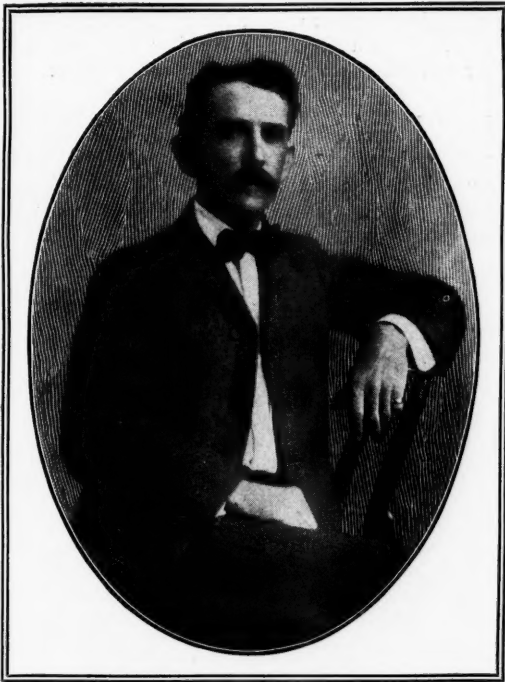


HON. FRANK S. BLACK, OF NEW YORK.
(Who made the speech nominating President Roosevelt.)



SENATOR A. J. BEVERIDGE, OF INDIANA.
(Who seconded President Roosevelt's nomination.)

Democratic circles. And it began to be thought that this impression might not improbably result in Judge Parker's failure to secure the coveted honor at St. Louis. As these pages were written, everything pointed to a spirited and highly interesting Democratic convention. Mr. Bryan's renomination in 1900 was inevitable; his nomination in 1896, on the other hand, had been wholly unexpected, and the convention had made a striking and important chapter in American political history. Whatever the fallacies or delusions which held the minds of a majority of that convention, it was a truly democratic body, made up of men who knew their own minds and obeyed their own wills and consciences. And thus, the Democratic convention of 1896 will go down to history as a splendid body, swayed by strong convictions and moved by a spirit of political idealism that is a more reassuring and valuable quality in a self-governing people than merely correct opinions without ardor or ideals. The convention of 1904 will not be "cut-and-dried."

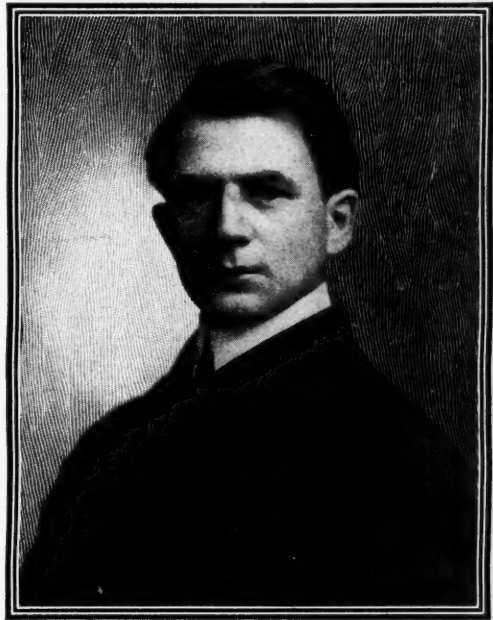


MR. HARRY STILWELL EDWARDS, OF GEORGIA.

*A Prearranged
Republican
Programme.*

The executive group of the National Democratic Committee, in session at St. Louis for several days last month, could not approach an agreement even upon the name of a temporary chairman. Nothing whatsoever had been worked out in advance by common consent. It was plain that the convention would be a fighting body, and would make its own choices and decisions from the first hour to the last. In all this it was to be the precise antithesis of the Republican convention at Chicago. Never, indeed, had any great convention had its plans more carefully worked out in advance than the one which opened in the Coliseum on June 21. The death of Senator Hanna, who was chairman of the National Committee, had left that position to be filled by Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, who had long been vice-chairman. The retirement of Mr. Perry Heath had been followed by the temporary appointment to the position of secretary of the committee of Mr. Elmer Dover, who had been Senator Hanna's private secretary. It was known that Mr. Payne would call the convention to order, and that the Hon. Elihu Root would be made temporary chairman and would in a carefully prepared speech set forth the dominant principles of the administration and

of the party, recount Republican achievements, and strike the keynote of the campaign. We publish elsewhere in this number an epitome of Mr. Root's notable effort. It was also known that Speaker Cannon would be made permanent chairman of the convention, that the Hon. Frank S. Black would make the speech placing Mr. Roosevelt in nomination, and that the first seconding speech would be made by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who would be followed by Messrs. Knight of California, Edwards of Georgia, Cotton of Minnesota, and one or two others. It was known that Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, would be chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and that a document prepared by him well in advance would,—after due criticism and more or less revision at the hands of his committee colleagues,—be reported and adopted by the convention. Furthermore, it was well enough known, through semi-official report and by unavoidable inference, almost exactly what this platform would say upon all topics of major importance. It was known, again, what man in every State, with a possible exception or two, would be selected for national committeeman, and it was known that these gentlemen upon coming together would choose Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, as chairman of the committee, for the purpose of managing the campaign.



MR. JOSEPH B. COTTON, OF MINNESOTA.

*Candidates
for the Vice-
Presidency.*

About the only matter of high importance which was not determined in advance by common agreement had to do with the choice of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. As the time for holding the convention approached it still seemed fairly probable, as set forth in these pages a month ago, that Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, would be the successful candidate. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, however, had come forward as a so-called receptive candidate, and in many quarters there were evidences of active work done on his behalf. Geographical considerations also entered into the question. By the time the convention had assembled, the opinion prevailed among the delegates that Indiana would be a more "doubtful" State this year than Illinois. Finally, the ac-

tion of the delegates from New York, President Roosevelt's own State, in accepting Fairbanks as their candidate, assured him the nomination.

*Results of
the Hearst
Movement.*

The last hard preliminary struggle made by supporters of the Hearst movement was for control of the convention which named delegates-at-large from Illinois, and it was successful. It had for some time been evident to everybody that Mr. Hearst



Copyright, 1903, by Pach Bros., New York.

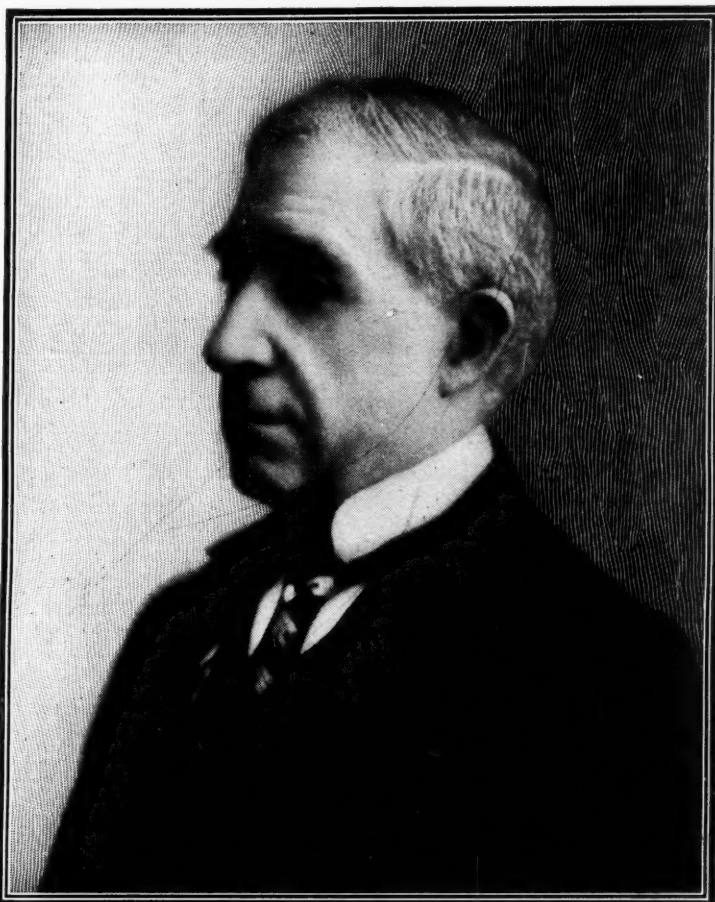
HON. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, OF NEW YORK.



HON. WILLIAM R. HEARST, OF NEW YORK.

could not be nominated under any circumstances. It was known that the votes pledged to Parker, as well as those of several other State delegations, would not under any circumstances lend their countenance to Mr. Hearst's ambitions, and they were sufficient, under the two-thirds rule, easily to prevent his nomination. It began to appear, however, that the Hearst vote, together with that of certain uninstructed delegations known to be unfriendly to the Parker movement, might effectually block the progress of the candidate who was certain to have the lead on the early ballots. Although, as we have already said, predictions are useless, the remark may be ventured that if the Democrats, like the Republicans, nominated by a simple majority instead of by a two-thirds vote, Judge Parker's chances would have been very substantial. Meanwhile, there were increasing rumors of mysterious consultations and tentative schemes looking toward the nomination of a so-called dark horse.

Among Eastern men, the man most likely to be brought forward was supposed to be Mayor McClellan, of New York. Among Western men, the name most to be conjured with was that of Mr. Folk, of Missouri. Mr. Folk, after a long canvass before the Democratic voters of his State, had made himself certain of the nomination for governor this fall; and in that case nomination is equivalent to election. He had repeatedly declared that he must not for a moment be thought of as a Presidential candidate; nevertheless, so great was his reputation as a foe of corrupt practices in government and as a rising star in the political firmament that an increasing number of thoughtful Democrats were of the opinion that in his nomination there might lie the only possible chance of defeating the popular Roosevelt. Like Judge Parker, Mr. Folk has the advantage of being wholly without record in national affairs, and he has the added advantage of having recently made a great personal reputation in a fight for high principles against heavy odds and powerful interests. It was understood that among the men prepared at the proper moment to turn away from Judge Parker and lend support to a dark horse like Mr. Folk were the New York Tammany leaders, to whose fellowship has been restored Tammany's quondam orator, Mr. Bourke Cockran. As a convention speaker, perhaps no man of our day has surpassed Mr. Cockran in power and eloquence. If at an emergency in the affairs of the convention an orator like Cockran or Bryan should make a plea for the nomination of McClellan or Folk, or some other dark horse, with the approval of the Hearst and Bryan following, there might easily come about a stampede that would secure the necessary two-thirds vote. Such an outcome would seem by no means impossible, in a convention like that at St. Louis. But about all this, one man's guessing is as good as another's.

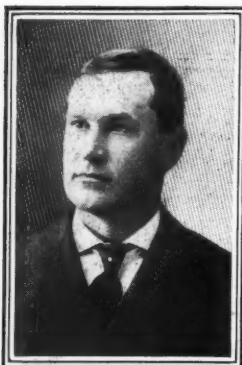


Photographed especially for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Davis & Sanford, New York.

HON. W. BOURKE COCKRAN, OF NEW YORK.

Candidates this year will signify much more than platforms. Conditions were such that the Republican platform could not contain any innovations or set forth any bold proposals looking toward changes of policy or important new legislation. So far as the party in power is concerned, it can do little else but present the McKinley-Roosevelt administrations to the country and ask for a vote of confidence and a renewed lease of power. No political strategy or finesse, such as the old-fashioned campaign-managers delighted in, can be of much use for the Republicans this year. All they can do is to present the Roosevelt administration on its merits, believing in it themselves and asking the country to exercise the same faith. It is for this reason that Mr. Cortelyou has almost ideal qualifications for the

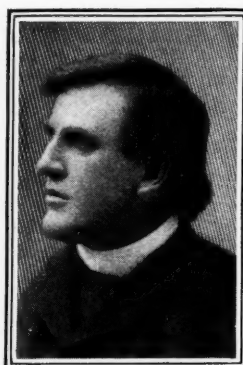
*The Campaign
and Its Man-
agement.*



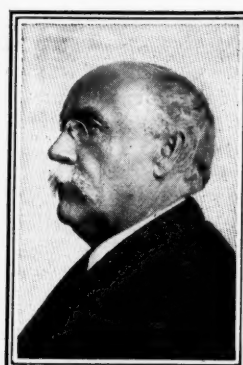
Hon. C. H. Weisse.



T. E. Ryan.



Neal Brown.



Edward C. Wall.

THE WISCONSIN DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.



THE DONKEY: "I guess he's tattooed on."
From the *Leader* (Cleveland).

management of this year's campaign. He is a firm believer in the administration and its methods, he is widely acquainted with public men, he is a good organizer,—as has been shown in his long official experience,—he has a cool head and great executive talent, he is not wedded to obsolete tradition, and he will make no campaign pledges or promises that it would afterward humiliate the President to be obliged to redeem.

From the
Democratic
View-point.

On the other side, the Democrats will not be able to make much headway merely upon the strength of what they may say in their platform avowals. The country is still protectionist in its actual way of doing business, quite apart from tariff theories; and neither party would be allowed by the business community to make a radical tariff change in the near future, although some modification of schedules must certainly be made and some further attempt at reciprocity will be required by public opinion. The country has come around so firmly to sound money that neither party can gain for that topic the slightest attention in this campaign. Everybody except an infinitesimal minority knows that we are managing Philippine affairs ably and conscientiously; and that subject will be almost wholly ignored by the voters when they make up their verdict in November. The one issue, therefore, before the

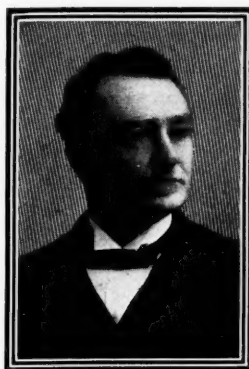


Homer S. Cummings.

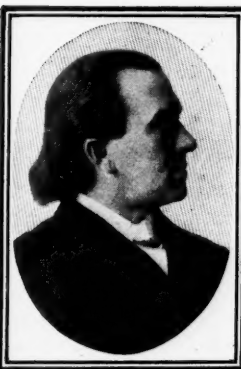


Hon. Bryan F. Mahan.

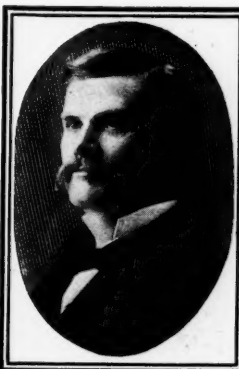
THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.



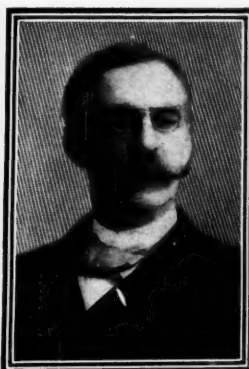
Hon. A. J. McLaurin.



Governor Vardaman.



Hon. John S. Williams.



Hon. H. D. Money.

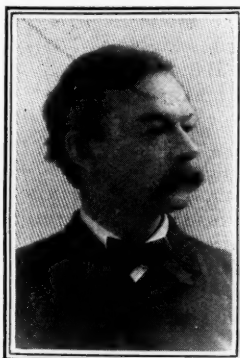
THE MISSISSIPPI DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

country is going to be the direct and simple one whether or not Theodore Roosevelt is the man to be intrusted with the guidance of our national affairs for the period from March 4, 1905, to March 4, 1909. This question, if no other, will be thoroughly discussed in the coming campaign.

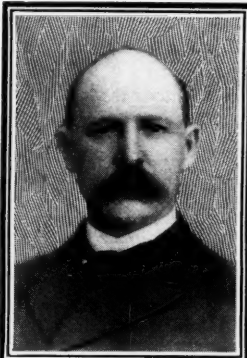
Roosevelt as the Issue. We publish elsewhere in this number a spirited article by a gentleman who was a delegate to the Chicago convention, setting forth the reasons why, in his opinion, the President ought to be kept at the helm. If we mistake not, this article expresses the views of the disinterested rank and file of the Republican party. Next month, the claims of the Democratic nominee and the position of the party supporting him will be set forth in this magazine by a writer who will have the same freedom to express his mind as our contributor has shown this month in defending and eulogizing President Roosevelt.

*Two Changes
in the
Cabinet.*

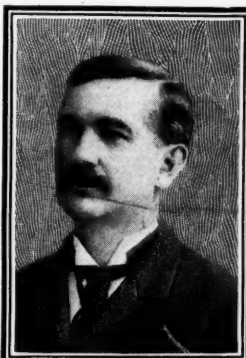
The retirement of Mr. George B. Cortelyou from the cabinet in order to become chief manager of the Republican campaign leaves a vacancy which has been looked forward to with a good deal of interest. As remarked in these pages last month, there was a prevalent notion that Mr. James R. Garfield, now at the head of the Bureau of Corporations, might be promoted to the cabinet seat; but, on the other hand, it is understood that in the very difficult position he now holds Mr. Garfield's services are regarded as so efficient that he may be called indispensably the right man in the right place. The man most prominently mentioned last month as likely to succeed Mr. Cortelyou is a well-known California Congressman, the Hon. Victor H. Metcalf. Another vacancy in the cabinet will be created in the near future by the retirement of Attorney-General Knox. Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania, died last month, and it was soon after-



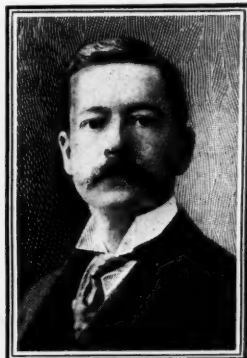
Hon. Patrick A. Collins.



William L. Douglas.



John R. Thayer.

Copyright by Chickering.
William A. Gaston.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.



Copyright by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

THE LATE SENATOR MATTHEW S. QUAY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ward announced that Attorney-General Knox, whose home is in Pittsburg, would be appointed to serve out the unexpired term.

Knox and Quay.

It is further understood that the dominating elements in the Republican party of Pennsylvania will regard Mr. Knox as permanently selected for the Senatorship. A State of such high rank in wealth and population as Pennsylvania ought to be represented in the United States Senate by men qualified in all respects to take commanding rank in the councils of the nation. Mr. Knox possesses such qualifications. He has vigor and brilliancy of mind, rare acumen as a lawyer, eloquence and cogency as a public speaker, and habitual courage and independence in dealing with public questions. His presence will add distinctly to the intellectual assets of the Senate, and will decidedly increase the prestige and influence of Pennsylvania. Senator Quay was a man of real ability as well as of political skill and finesse; but he did not acquire a reputation for dealing with public questions upon their merits. He was a dangerous antagonist in the Senate if he had made up his mind either to carry or to defeat a pending proposal; but his zeal and effort were seldom expended in the disinterested pursuit of ideal ends. The sum total of his influence upon political

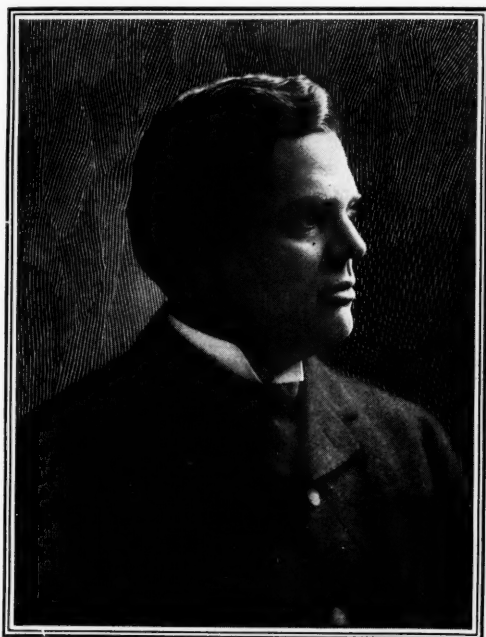
life in Pennsylvania cannot justly be approved. His dominance in Pennsylvania affairs through a long period did not make the State a model for reformers of political method.

Deneen, Yates, and Illinois Politics. When the Illinois Republican convention (which had adjourned on

May 20, after more than fifty un-availing ballots for a gubernatorial nominee) came together again, on May 31, there seemed to be no marked change in the situation, except that the support of Mr. Lowden had increased enough to make him clearly the foremost candidate. It also remained evident, as it had been from the beginning to outside observers, that Governor Yates could not possibly secure the convention's support for another term. The Yates contingent, however, was stubborn, and would not surrender without compensation. The nomination went to Mr. Charles S. Deneen, who from the beginning had been one of the two chief candidates for the honor. The entire Yates force went over to Deneen in consequence of a definite understanding which is commonly said to include a promise that the Deneen influence shall be used to elect Yates to the United States Senate to succeed the venerable Senator Cullom. Whatever may be thought of bargains of this kind, they are certain to be made and likely to be carried out in any State where the boss system grows up, or where the small-fry politicians are willing to be known as wearing the tags or collars of one State leader or another. United States Senatorships ought not to be traded off as pawns in a contest for the nomination of a governor. Bad bargains are better broken than kept, and it will be cause for congratulation if the Illinois Legislature declines to recognize any obligation in the terms of the convention bargain at Springfield. Mr. Deneen, the successful candidate, is still a very young man, who has made a good reputation as a State's attorney in Chicago, and he is highly spoken of as a man of character and ability. On June 15, the Democrats of Illinois nominated Lawrence B. Stringer for the governorship.

La Follette and the Wisconsin Situation.

The Republican split in Wisconsin is a matter far more serious than the temporary strain of factions in Illinois. It is not easy to foresee any solution in Wisconsin except a fight to the finish. To recapitulate what was stated in our issue for last month, Governor La Follette and his faction, through control of the State Central Committee, succeeded in organizing and dominating the State convention. Each faction had nearly one-half of the delegates without dispute. There



HON. CHARLES S. DENEEN.
(Republican candidate for governor in Illinois.)

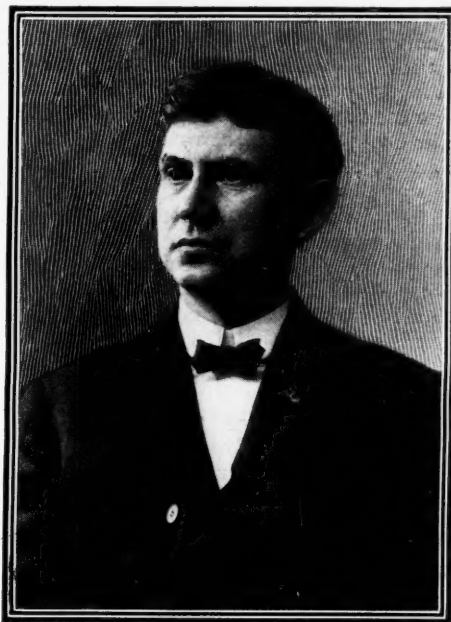
were contested seats of sufficient number to make the control of the convention depend upon the settlement of the contests. The Central Committee made up the temporary roll of the convention, and seated delegates of the La Follette faction in almost every case of contest.



"DON'T KNOW WHETHER I OUGHT TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH HIM."

From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul).

The convention thus formed acted as a committee of the whole on credentials, took up all contests county by county, and settled them by a strict factional vote in favor of La Follette. The other faction then withdrew, organized a separate convention, seated the rejected contestants, nominated a State ticket of its own, and named Senators Spooner and Quarles, Representative Babcock, and Judge Emil Baensch as delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention. The rival body meanwhile had renominated Mr. La Follette for governor for a third term, together with a full State ticket, and had chosen four delegates-at-large, including the governor himself.



HON. LAWRENCE B. STRINGER.
(Democratic candidate for governor in Illinois.)

It had also named a list of Presidential electors; and with a view to protecting President Roosevelt's interests, the bolting convention had ratified the La Follette electoral ticket. As respects what has been former custom in Wisconsin conventions, and as respects the plain, objective facts in the proceedings of the last convention, the accounts given by the rival factions are in many particulars at complete variance with one another. Questions of legality affecting the printing of the tickets under the Australian system will take the whole matter into the Wisconsin courts; but a decision is not likely to be rendered before

August or September. By that time, it is to be expected, the gulf between the two factions will be yawning and impassable. Since the same names cannot be printed in two columns on the voting paper, it will be found, in practice, very difficult for the Republicans of Wisconsin to work and vote unitedly for President Roosevelt while fighting one another desperately through the campaign on State issues. Prominent Democrats of Wisconsin like ex-Senator Vilas are of opinion that the situation not only gives them easy promise of carrying the State ticket, but also affords them at least an even chance of carrying the electoral ticket of the State against President Roosevelt. Much as both Wisconsin factions would like to make a good showing for the national ticket, each cares a hundred times more for its own local interests than for those of the party at large. Either faction would rather see the Democrats capture the State than see its own party rival carry off the local honors and prizes.

*La Follette
Defeated at
Chicago.*

Such were the complications that it was impossible for the convention at Chicago to deal conclusively with the merits of the rival cases as ably set forth on both sides in *ex parte* statements. Many Republicans had hoped that the Chicago convention would seat both groups of delegates-at-large or exclude both. The National Committee, however, considering contests in a preliminary way at Chicago in the week before the convention, decided unanimously, on June 17, in favor of seating the Spooner-Quarles delegation, thus shutting out the La Follette group. It was, of course, well understood that the subject would be further reviewed by the convention's own Committee on Credentials, and after the report of that committee would be passed upon in open convention; but no one expected that the unanimous action of the National Committee would be reversed by a well-disciplined convention that had come to Chicago to carry out a programme and to do as it was told in almost every respect.

*A Remarkable
Leader.*

The great La Follette movement in Wisconsin had begun some years ago with an attempt to give the plain Republican voters an opportunity to carry out their wishes as against the clique of leaders who had been accustomed to control conventions and "run" the State. It is unquestionably true that some of these leaders were closely in touch with the railroad interests that in Wisconsin, as in all the Northwestern States, have in years past played so high-handed a part in politics, legisla-

tion, and administration. The two great reforms with which La Follette identified himself were—first, a radical change in the method of nominating men to office, and, second, a new system of taxing railroads and corporations. To make any headway at all as a leader, Mr. La Follette had to show a remarkable combination of qualities. His worst enemies will not deny that he has courage of a high order; the tenacity of a bulldog; an almost fanatical belief in himself and in the value to the State of his principles and projects; superb gifts as a manager and organizer; a talent for political strategy unequaled by any of his opponents, and the sheer force of a man of destiny who throws prudence to the winds, burns bridges behind him, and stakes everything without regret or misgiving. Such a man makes devoted followers and makes bitter enemies. His followers believe that all the railroad and corporation interests, together with the old-line political leaders, are conspiring to break him down in order to defeat the causes to which he stands committed, and to which he has already devoted so much energy.

*A
Comparison
or Two.*

They believe him, in short, to be marked for destruction by those interests, precisely as Mr. Roosevelt has been similarly marked by the Wall Street leaders, the trust magnates, and the class of men who manipulate city councils and legislatures in order to filch from the public the monopoly public-service franchises, and in order to keep such franchises from paying a fair amount of taxes. The difference between the two men is that La Follette has from the start played the rôle of fighting reformer, while Roosevelt, who is also a reformer on occasion,—is first and foremost the impartial, efficient executive whose instinct is to get the best results out of existing laws and systems rather than to make radical changes in statutes and institutions. In Wisconsin, men are either for La Follette or against him; and there remains no man in the entire State who is capable of a dispassionate judgment in the matters at issue. In this regard the situation is like that which existed some years ago in South Carolina, when men were for Tillman or against him with a factional feeling a hundredfold more intense than the normal feeling between the two great national parties. Mr. Tillman is now recognized, with all his faults of manner and indiscretions of speech, as an upright leader and a valuable public man. Wisconsin will yet learn to be proud of possessing two men so brilliant and so highly fitted for public service and leadership as Senator Spooner and Governor La Follette.

*Progress of
La Follette's
Measures.*

Respecting La Follette's policies, it should be stated that his primary-election measure has been adopted by the Legislature and merely awaits the ratification of the voters of the State at the polls, where it will undoubtedly secure a strong indorsement. His views about the taxation of railroads have also to a considerable extent been embodied in law. He now holds, however, that the State must assume and exercise control over the making of railway rates, in order to prevent the companies from increasing their charges and thus taking from the people with one hand what they pay with the other hand in taxes to the State. It is held by Governor La Follette and his friends that average railroad rates are higher in Wisconsin than in Iowa and other neighboring States.

*Politics in
Minnesota.*

Minnesota Republicans last month were occupied with a preliminary contest between the supporters of two rival candidates, Messrs. Dunn and Collins, for the honor of succeeding Governor Van Sant. One of these gentlemen was locally said to have the support of the railway and corporation interests as against the other. It was not clear, however, that the railways were exerting themselves very actively in Minnesota politics, although the echoes of the Northern Securities litigation were heard throughout that State, and the terms "merger" and "anti-merger" were upon the lips of all men who take part in the game of politics.

*Iowa's Seat
of "Stand-
Patters."*

In the State of Iowa, there has been a great tariff debate raging among the Republicans; and men of the mercurial and emotional temperament have started a new political religion. The late Mr. Hanna is its patron saint, and it bears the scarcely euphonious name "stand-patism" as its denominational title. It is not, however, in reality so much a question of "what's what" as of "who's who" with the Iowa Republicans. Everybody of discernment in this country knows that, in due time and in the early future, the Republican party must either overhaul the Dingley tariff to a considerable extent or be beaten soundly and allow the Democrats to try once more the experiment of tariff-tinkering. Governor Cummins, of Iowa, who is rather outspoken by nature and habit, has seen no harm in stating the obvious; nor has he thought it wrong to look ahead a little and to recognize the profound truth that our relations with the northern half of our own continent are destined to become the most important concern of a wise American

statesmanship. Iowa will make a great mistake if she allows the boss system to take firm root in her soil, and if she encourages the methods that, in those States where boss rule prevails, strike wrathfully at men when they show signs of growing to the stature of statesmen on the national plane. Heresy-hunting in politics is as futile and petty as in religion.

*Development
of the North-
west.*

The old Northwest and the newer States of the Louisiana Purchase have now grown to so commanding a position in wealth, population, intelligence, and institutional life that they hold the balance of power in the affairs of the United States. And the fate of the country depends upon the kind of civilization and social character that they shall work out for themselves. If they are still raw and crude, theirs is no longer the rawness and crudity of frontier settlements, but of the American people as a whole. Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa have caught up with western New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In the prices of farming land, for example, they have gone decidedly ahead of those older States. In the finish and charm of the rural landscape they are also equal, if not superior. In the appointments and modern character of their towns and cities they are decidedly ahead of New York and Pennsylvania. In their support of charitable and educational institutions they are not only more progressive and generous, but decidedly more intelligent and up to modern requirements.

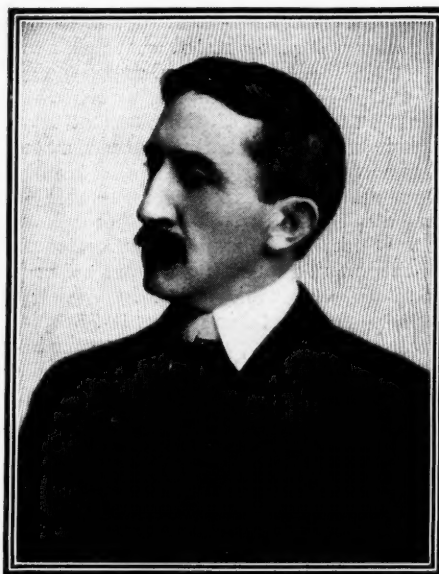
*Educational
Progress.*

The propaganda for undergraduate students in the West to be sent East to Harvard, Yale, and Princeton is still continued; but the turn of the tide will come very soon, inasmuch as undergraduate work is not merely as well done in the Western universities and colleges as in the Eastern, but, school for school, the impartial outside critic would find it better done in the West,—just as he would find the common-school system, from the primary to the high school and the normal school, much better carried on in the Northwest than in the East. The conclave of educators and public men at Madison, Wis., last month to celebrate the State University's semi-centennial and to inaugurate President Van Hise seemed, without any premeditated design, to take the form of a recognition of the equal development of the higher education in the West as compared with the progress thus far made by the Eastern universities and colleges. Those not previously familiar with the Wisconsin system, for example, were amazed to discover the success with which the university had been lifted high upon

the broad and well-founded pedestal of the public schools. Apropos of general educational progress, it is interesting to note that the parent of all our American State universities,—Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia,—has just elected as its first president Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, whose contributions to the cause of university education in the South as president of Tulane University, at New Orleans, have already received frequent mention in these pages. After having been administered for eighty-five years by a faculty and board of trustees, without centralized control, the university is now to have an executive head, like other institutions of its class.

The Progressive West and the Fair.

The past decade has for the most part been a period of great prosperity in the Northwest, and the results are now apparent in a hundred directions. At Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and at the college town of Grinnell, in the same State, there were also semi-centennials last month, and it seems almost impossible to believe that the elderly men present on those occasions had with their own eyes witnessed transformations which elsewhere and in other times would have required a century or two for their accomplishment. Such splendid commonwealths as Illinois and Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, are contributing a prodigious share toward the aggrandizement of the richest and most powerful country the world has ever known. Such States should contribute strong, clear-headed, far-seeing, and independent men to represent them in the councils of a nation whose actions and policies are henceforth to be fraught with consequences affecting all mankind. The progress of these remarkable States can, of course, best be understood,—indeed, it can only be understood,—by riding across their rich and beautiful stretches of farm land, now as fair as the best parts of England or France, and by visiting their well-shaded and well-kept towns and cities. Much can also be learned by inspecting their State buildings at the world's fair at St. Louis, and by studying the exhibits which show their products, illustrate the work of their institutions, and exemplify their methods in agriculture and industry. The Eastern man who does not know the middle West and thinks of visiting the fair would do well to plan his trip in such a way that he could at the same time see something of a number of Northwestern States, traveling in daytime in order to note the beauty and wealth of the farm country, and breaking journey at the leading towns and cities in order to get some notion of their achievements and charms.

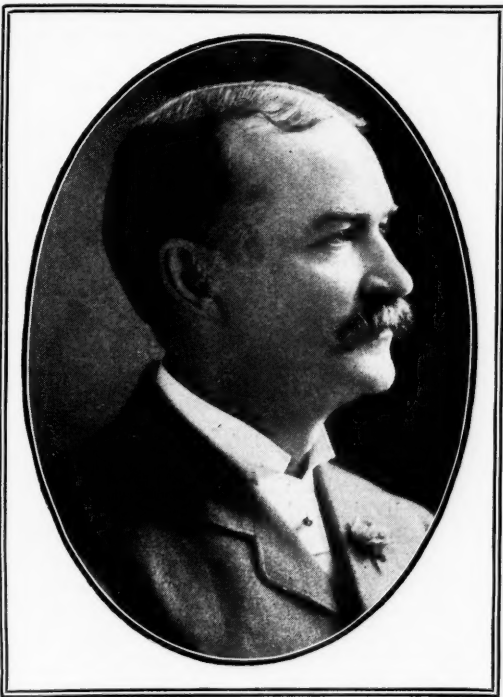


DR. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.

(Chosen president of the University of Virginia.)

The Vast Show at St. Louis.

The fair at St. Louis is more to be criticised for its bewildering magnitude than for anything else. It was not wholly finished even late last month; but it was complete in most respects, and the completed parts—it should be said—were greater in extent than the whole of any previous exposition. On the 15th of June, which was the appointed date, the exposition authorities made their first installment payment to Uncle Sam on the four or five million dollars recently loaned. Since it is not to close until December 1, the great fair has five full months yet before it, and it will grow steadily in the numbers of its visitors and the perfection of its arrangements. From the early days of its opening, there have been associations and organizations of every conceivable kind holding their national conventions at St. Louis under the auspices of the world's fair. July will bring to St. Louis the national Democratic convention, with many thousands of attendants, and the Teachers' Association, which will bring at least fifty thousand. Besides these large gatherings, there will be almost countless smaller ones this month; and for months to come there will be these special pilgrimages to St. Louis of professional or other bodies by the score and by the hundred. To the rising generation in the West and South, the St. Louis Fair will be a revelation of beauty, and an inspiration to personal effort and advancement.



GOV. JAMES H. PEABODY, OF COLORADO.

*Colorado's
Reign of
Lawlessness.*

For more than six months the mining districts of Cripple Creek and Telluride, in Colorado, have been in a state of turbulence amounting at times to actual war. The laws of the State have been repeatedly and flagrantly defied; local officials have acted as partisans; the community has seemingly lost confidence in its courts of justice; and, finally, the State government has felt it necessary to proclaim martial law, without the request or coöperation of the local authorities, and the military officers have imprisoned many citizens without form of trial, have suppressed free speech in some instances, and have exercised virtually the same functions that the officers of the Union army performed in some of our Southern States during and immediately after the Civil War. The acts of violence and intimidation that led to this remarkable overturn of all those sanctions of public order that the average American community holds most dear were committed in connection with a "sympathetic" strike of the Western Federation of Miners to secure the eight-hour day in all the mines and smelters in the State. Murders and assaults without number were committed by "union" men in the attempt to prevent the employment of "scab" labor. This series of out-

rages culminated, on June 6, in the killing of fifteen non-union miners by the explosion of dynamite at the Independence railroad station. The dastardly nature of this deed, which was at once attributed to the union leaders, although it was repudiated by them, so concentrated public sentiment against the strikers and their sympathizers that for the moment the demand for the hunting down and punishment of the perpetrators of the crime hardly stopped short of a demand for the absolute extinction of the miners' union. The sheriff and the other officers believed to be union sympathizers were compelled to resign, and those who took their places immediately swore in large forces of deputies. Adjutant-General Sherman Bell took command of the military, and many union men were arrested, charged with participation in the Independence outrage.

The Authorities and the Law. Members of the union against whom no charge of participation in that crime was made were deported, at first to Denver, and later to the prairies of western Kansas. These men were taken from their homes by force, without "due process of law," and with no opportunity to confront their accusers in court. Presumably, innocent men were so treated in many instances, for it is no crime, even in Colorado, to belong to a labor union, and whatever may have been said or done by officers of the union to incite to violence, it is simply unbelievable that every miner



WHO IS "IT" IN COLORADO—THE GENERAL OR THE JUDGE?
From the News-Tribune (Duluth).



Copyright by Strauss, St. Louis.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL SHERMAN BELL, OF COLORADO.

who struck with his union was guilty of either acting or plotting against the public peace. The officials of the State government find justification for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the decision of the Colorado Supreme Court, rendered on the very day of the Independence tragedy. The court fully sustained the action of Governor Peabody in suspending the writ in the case of President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners. It is inconceivable, however, that the court contemplated the forcible deportation of large numbers of citizens under the exercise of this prerogative. The miners have appealed to President Roosevelt, but this does not seem a proper case for federal intervention. Interstate commerce is not involved, as it was in the Pullman strike of 1894. Neither is the welfare of great numbers of people in other States at stake,

as in the case of the anthracite strike of 1902. Colorado has her own system of laws, and her own officials to enforce them. What is needed just now in Colorado is a deeper respect for legally constituted authority and a greater readiness on the part of miner and mine-owner alike to submit all differences to the courts. The striking miners have enjoyed no monopoly in defiance of the laws. A constitutional amendment adopted by an overwhelming popular vote laid a mandate on the Legislature to enact an eight-hour law for mines and smelters. The Legislature adjourned without doing its duty. In this case it was the law-making body itself that defied the fundamental law of the State,—the people's will.

*New York's
Steamboat
Horror.* Every summer, for many years, New York Bay and the adjacent waters

have been alive with excursion steamers and all kinds of pleasure craft. Not only New Yorkers themselves, but thousands from near-by cities and suburban districts, and the annually increasing host of New York's summer visitors from distant places, have availed themselves of the many cheap excursions to the Jersey beaches, Long Island Sound, and up the Hudson that may be taken almost any day of the season, from May to October. Churches, Sunday-schools, fraternal societies, and many other organizations have long made it a practice to charter one of the steamboats specially built for the purpose and enjoy a day's sail and a picnic at some convenient resort. The boats employed in this traffic are nearly all wooden craft,—many of them side-wheelers,—and have a capacity of from two thousand to three thousand passengers. Considering the number of these boats in use around New York, and the fact that they are frequently overloaded, they have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from serious accidents. An excursion boat of this type,—the *General Slocum*,—left a New York dock on the morning of June 15 with a Sunday-school picnic party aboard numbering about eleven hundred,—nearly all women and children. While passing through that part of the East River known as Hell Gate, within the New York City limits, fire was discovered in the forward part of the vessel. It was then flood tide, and the eddies and currents in those waters are very strong. The captain decided that it would be folly to attempt to land on either shore, or to beach his boat. He therefore headed the *Slocum* for an island two miles up stream. As the boat went forward at full steam, the fore-and-aft draught thus created fanned the flames and hastened her destruction. On the discovery of the fire by

the passengers, the wildest panic ensued. It was found that the life-preservers with which the *Slocum* was equipped were worthless. No attempt was made to lower boats or life-rafts. The crew were engaged in trying to cope with the fire, but their efforts were futile. Within twenty minutes, the boat went to her doom, and of the women and helpless children who had embarked so gayly an hour before, more than nine hundred were drowned or burned to death. Hundreds were saved by the heroic efforts of policemen, river men, and the nurses on North Brother Island, the seat of New York's hospital for contagious diseases, where the *Slocum* was finally beached. Most of those who met this awful death had come from a single densely populated district of New York's great "East Side." In some cases, whole families were wiped out. The grief and distress among the survivors were most pitiful to witness. The city of New York took prompt measures to provide for relief funds; for it was found that money was needed to bury the dead and provide for the orphaned children.



VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVERS IN THE "SLOCUM" HORROR.
(A group of New York river men, policemen, and others, who saved 110 lives and brought ashore 127 dead on the day of the disaster.)

As the seriousness of the disaster was gradually disclosed to the public the question that came to every one's lips was the same question that was asked six months ago, after the burning of the Iroquois Theater in Chicago—How could such a thing happen? It is certain that hundreds of lives might have been saved if the *Slocum* had been beached earlier, instead of running a two-mile course with the fire gaining headway every minute; but her captain did not believe it possible to beach her sooner, and experienced navigators differ as to the correctness of his judgment. The matter of vital interest to the public is not the fallibility of any individual's judgment in a great emergency, but rather the broad question, Are the steamboats navigating New York Harbor properly safeguarded against accident? It is charged that the *Slocum's* fire-extinguishing apparatus was wholly ineffective; that the woodwork used in her construction, where metal might have been used, was but fuel for the flames; that oil was carelessly stored and handled in her hold; that many of the

life-preservers were old and rotten, and that all of them were stuffed with a granulated cork that lost all buoyancy when in contact with the water. A proper inspection might have secured a fire apparatus that would at least throw water and life-preservers that would float a human body. As to the inflammability of materials used in the construction of such craft, our practice and legislation are both obsolete. Modern metallic construction should be demanded in these boats as much as in ocean liners. Secretary Cortelyou, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, acting under special instructions from President Roosevelt, promptly organized a thoroughgoing inquiry into the whole affair. This inquest is likely to prove of great value, not merely in fixing the responsibility for this particular disaster, but in showing up the defects, if such there are, in the steamboat inspection of the federal government, and so pointing the way to reforms which will greatly strengthen public confidence in the service.

Interest in the far-Eastern war centers about Port Arthur. General Kuropatkin is hampered by transportation difficulties, and General Kuroki also has his troubles, caused by the poor condition of the roads and the necessity of keeping his communications intact. The activity of the campaign last month centered in the south, where the second Japanese army, under General Oku, was slowly pressing the siege of Port Arthur. Conflicting reports came of engagements between General Kuroki and the Russians in the vicinity

Shall It
Be Repeated?

Siege of
Port Arthur.



GENERAL VIEW OF PORT ARTHUR, SHOWING THE TOWN AND THE HARBOR ENTRANCE.

(In the foreground are shown sunken vessels, with which Admiral Togo has been endeavoring to block the harbor.)

of Liao-Yang. The Cossacks, under General Rennenkampf, defeated a Japanese squadron, on June 8, north of Feng-Wang-Cheng, on the road to Mukden. Later, however, the Japanese returned in force and defeated the Russians, capturing the towns of Samaja and Siu-Yen.

The Japanese Advance.

By May 25, the Japanese had advanced some forty thousand men along the narrowest point of the peninsula to Kinchow. Here the Russians made their stand with desperate valor. The Nanshan Hills, extending from Kinchow, on the western side of the peninsula, eastward in the direction of Dalny, afforded excellent opportunity for defense. The Russians had fortified the hills and manned them with the flower of the Port Arthur force, under command of Generals Fock and Zalinsky. After landing, and an advance which has called forth the praise of military experts all over the world for its precision, foresight, and science, the Japanese seized the city of Kinchow. Then came a series of tentative advances to ascertain the position of the enemy. They determined to take the Russian works by direct assault. Under cover of fire from the warships, and supported by their field artillery (invented, designed, and manufactured in Japan), division after division of General Oku's men waded through the water, breast-high, and charged up the hill.

A Japanese Victory.

A terrific fire from the Russian batteries caused tremendous destruction of life, and the Japanese admit that they lost 4,200 men killed and wounded in the charge. But they won the heights, and the Russians, after an heroic struggle in which 2,000 men were killed and wounded, retreated to Port Arthur, leaving 78 guns in the hands of the victors. The battle of Nanshan Hills proves even more conclusively than the fight on the Yalu the dash, patience, and military efficiency of the Japanese. Between these hills and the fortifications of Port Arthur itself only level country intervenes, and across this level country the Japanese are carefully advancing and bringing up siege guns which have been landed from their fleet at Dalny. By June 20, they were reported to be within five miles of the Russian works.

Attempt to Rescue Port Arthur.

As the Japanese lines began to close around Port Arthur by land and sea, the outside world had intimations of radical differences of opinion between Admiral Alexieff and General Kuropatkin as to the advisability of attempting to rescue the beleaguered fortress. General Kuropatkin's plans, it was reported, had not considered the rescue of Port Arthur, and the Czar, despite the urgent demands of Admiral Alexieff and other members of the cabinet, had declined to order Kuropatkin to attempt the rescue, although asking his ad-

vice as to its possibility. Subsequent efforts, however, would indicate that the Russian military commander in the far East had decided to make a demonstration southward toward Port Arthur to satisfy the demands of the critics at the capital. After the severe Russian defeat at the battle of Nanshan Hills, Admiral Alexieff and General Kuropatkin appeared to have agreed upon a southward movement by General Stakelberg, with forty thousand men, and a sortie from Port Arthur, while, at the same time, Vice-Admiral Skrydloff conducted his raid from Vladivostok, destroying the Japanese transports *Izumi*, *Hitachi*, and *Sudo*, thus depriving General Oku of his needed reinforcements and relieving the tension at Port Arthur.

**A Russian
Defeat.**

General Stakelberg, however, met with a disastrous defeat at Vafangow (or Telissu), a point on the railroad about eighty miles north of Port Arthur. In a sanguinary three days' battle, beginning June 14, General Oku, who had detached 35,000 men from his Port Arthur army, defeated the Russians, inflicting a loss of 3,000 men, and capturing 300 prisoners and a number of guns. General Stakelberg retreated northward in disorder, pursued by the Japanese. The battle of Vafangow was most sanguinary. Each side fought with desperate valor. The Russian advance across a plain swept by two hundred heavy guns from the Japanese intrenchments was especially fine. In so far as General Stakelberg's movement forced General Oku to divert his attention temporarily from Port Arthur to his northern communications, it was a success. But by June 21 General Kuroki had advanced to the railroad north of the defeated Russians, with the object of cutting off their retreat. In the battle and retreat, up to June 21, it was estimated that General Stakelberg's losses aggregated fully ten thousand men. General Kuropatkin himself was reported to be advancing southward, and a general engagement was expected at any time.

**Three Japanese
Transports
Sunk.**

After the destruction of the battleship *Hatsuse* (on May 15), several weeks passed with quiet on the sea. Admiral Togo kept up his vigilant watch at the harbor of Port Arthur, and protected the Japanese transports which were landing the armies in Manchuria. Since the evacuation of Dalny by the Russians, the Japanese had been using that town as a sort of new naval base. The Vladivostok fleet then became active again. Vice-Admiral Skrydloff is apparently justifying the confidence his countrymen have placed in

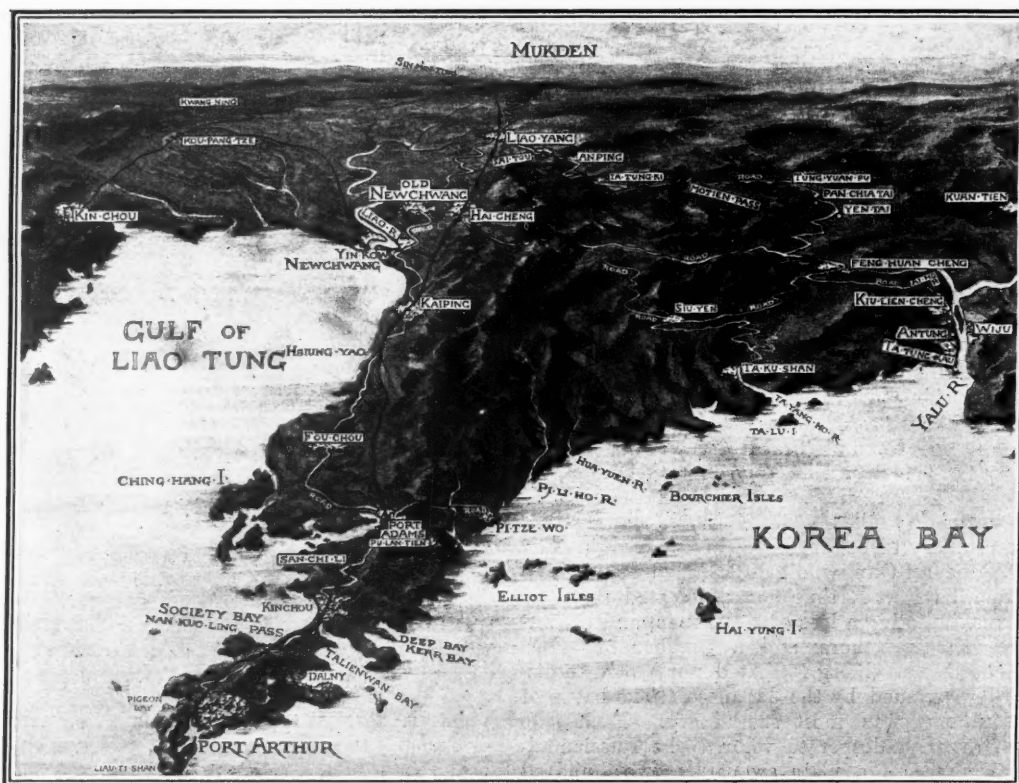


GENERAL OKU, COMMANDING THE JAPANESE SECOND ARMY.
(Who is besieging Port Arthur, and who defeated the Russians at Nanshan Hill and Vafangow.)

him. In a very daring raid from Vladivostok, on June 15, the Russian squadron of three cruisers, the *Rossia*, the *Rurik*, and the *Gromoboi*, cruised southward and overhauled three Japanese transports, the *Izumi*, the *Hitachi*, and the *Sudo*, which they torpedoed and sank; fourteen hundred men were lost. A British collier, the *Allanton*, laden with coal, was also captured and taken to Vladivostok for adjudication by a prize court. It is rumored that Admiral Kamimura, who was guarding the east coast of the empire, overtook the squadron and gave them battle, but at this writing (June 21) the story of the sea fight has not been confirmed. With the loss of the *Hatsuse*, the Japanese fighting strength on the sea has been reduced by one-sixth. The Russian fleet in the far East now consists of six battleships (three of these may not be available for service) and five cruisers, and the Japanese, five battleships and eighteen cruisers. Mr. Benjamin's article on naval engines of destruction, in this number of the REVIEW, throws interesting side-lights on the war on the sea.

**Russia's
Internal
Troubles.**

The shooting of General Bobrikoff, governor-general of Finland, on June 15, by a member of the opposition to the Russification policy, is a forceful reminder of the serious internal condition of the empire. The economic depression and political discon-



THE LIAO-TUNG PENINSULA AND VICINITY.

(Vafangow, or Telissu, cannot be located on available maps. On the above plan it would be shown somewhere on the railroad between Fou-chow and Kaiping.)

tent in Russia are accentuated by the war. According to reliable information, trade seems to be paralyzed, and an economic crisis is likely to affect the political situation. A number of large firms in Moscow have become insolvent, and business in Poland and Siberia is practically at a standstill, with thousands of people out of work. Business of all kinds is practically dead in Vladivostok, and the sea trade of the Black Sea ports, Odessa principally, is in an alarming condition. The Russian volunteer fleet, the leading subsidized shipping concern of Russia, has practically ceased business. One of the fleet has been captured by the Japanese, another is shut up in Port Arthur, and the rest of the vessels are lying at home ports awaiting orders.

Nihilism and Desertion.

Persistent reports of many desertions from the Russian army come from widely scattered points, and, owing to a fear of socialistic propaganda, the government has not, so far, been able to mobilize troops in the manufacturing districts. The danger of

insurrection and Nihilism grows daily with the increasing taxes and the incompetence and unreadiness of the governing classes. General Bobrikoff was one of the most hated representatives of the autocracy, and General Wahl, who has been appointed to succeed him, will no doubt continue his policy. Finland's case against Bobrikoff is presented in our "Leading Articles of the Month." Almost two hundred years ago, Peter the Great ordered his subjects to put on Western civilization. Mutsuhito commanded his subjects to do the same one hundred and fifty years later. But, although Russia has had a century and a half the start, Western civilization is still to her an outer garment, while the Japanese have made it a part of their national life.

New War Loans.

Both combatants have found pressing need for the sinews of war. Japan has raised two loans of \$50,000,000 each. One was on 6 per cent. bonds, issued at 93½, one-half being marketed in New York and one-half in London. The entire loan was heavily



BARON KENTARO KANEKO.

(Baron Kaneko, a samurai, and a distinguished member of the Japanese House of Peers, has just made a tour of the United States for the purpose of studying economic conditions and of reporting to his government on the advance of American machinery as exhibited at St. Louis. Baron Kaneko graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1873. Later, he became professor of law in the Imperial University, at Tokio, and then one of the secretaries of the Foreign Department of the empire, rising to the position of minister of state for agriculture and commerce. He has also been chief secretary of the House of Peers and minister of justice.)

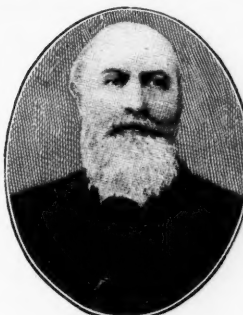


MULAI-ABD-EL-AZIZ, SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

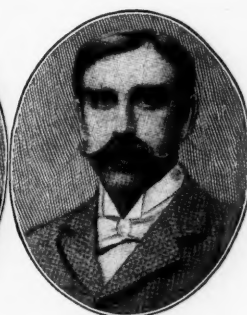
oversubscribed, and prices advanced to 96. A second popular loan of \$50,000,000 was issued at 95, payable in five years, at 5 per cent. This was also heavily oversubscribed. The Russian bonds for \$160,000,000, at 5 per cent. interest, payable in 1909, are exempt from all taxation. This

loan was raised largely in France. The credit of Japan is high, as she has always been regarded as a good debtor. She has only been borrowing on government bonds since 1870, and all her obligations have been met strictly on time, on a number of noteworthy occasions before maturity. Russian credit has always been good, but Russia's power to borrow must, it would seem, depend in a large degree upon her internal stability—of which some dubious reports are now reaching us. The cost of the war will undoubtedly greatly depress the productive power in both countries.

It comes as an odd coincidence that *The Kidnaping in Morocco.* a United States naval commander, with United States war vessels, should be carrying out in Morocco, in the first years of the twentieth century, what an American commander, with American ships of war, was doing in the opening years of the nineteenth. In 1804, Captain Decatur attacked and chas-



Ion Perdicaris.



Cromwell Varley.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH CITIZENS CAPTURED AND HELD BY THE MOROCCAN BANDIT, RAISULI.

tised the "Barbary pirates" for attacks on American commerce. It is a far cry from his frigate, the *Philadelphia*, to the splendid warship the *Brooklyn*, upon which Rear-Admiral Chadwick flies his flag to-day. With the internal troubles of Morocco we have no concern, and our government has acquiesced in the provisions of the Anglo-French agreement by which France's preponderance of influence in Morocco is recognized. The presence of American and British warships in the harbor of Tangier for several weeks in May and June was due solely to the fact that an American citizen, Ion Perdicaris, and a British subject, Cromwell Varley, had been captured by a Moorish bandit, Muley Ahmed, or Raisuli, as he is called, a descendant of the most venerated of Moroccan chiefs, and held for the purpose of extorting money and other concessions from the unhappy Sultan. Raisuli seems

to be a man of ability and power. He has several strongholds in inaccessible mountain districts, and the Sultan is practically in his power, as the American and British governments are demanding the safe return of their citizens and the Sultan's treasury is bankrupt. Raisuli originally demanded fifty thousand dollars and certain other conditions which would give him immunity from punishment and practical political authority over the districts he now controls. Later, he demanded more.

*We Ask
France's
Good Offices.*

Recognizing France's peculiar position of authority in Morocco, our State Department requested the cooperation of the French Government in securing the release of Mr. Perdicaris (who, by the way, has been a resident of Tangier for many years, and is an American in nothing but his naturalization papers). If Raisuli, with all his piracy, can wring from the Sultan some concessions which will make for better government in Morocco, the world will forgive him for this particular kidnapping. It will certainly follow with the best of good wishes France's effort to civilize the country. The introduction of a general school system by the French is noted on page 117 of this REVIEW.

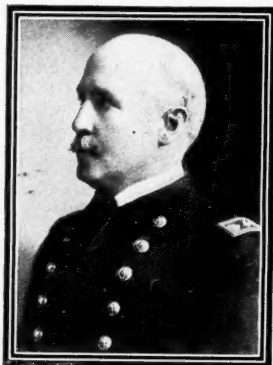
*England at
War with
Tibet.*

The lamas having succeeded in thoroughly arousing the Tibetans, the British "mission" suffered a siege in Gyangtze, with, however, communications still open with India. Two thousand natives armed with antiquated muskets, known as jingals, bombarded the little British force under Colonel Younghusband for days. Mr. Brodrick, secretary for India, has said in the House of Commons



CAPTAIN STEPHEN DECATUR.

(The American naval officer who chastised the "Barbary pirates" in 1804.)



REAR-ADMIRAL CHADWICK.
(In command of the American
squadron before Tangier.)

tive of Chinese suzerainty) to go to Gyangtze. Meanwhile, the British were bombarded daily, and reinforcements, in both guns and men, are being sent from India. The fictions of a peaceful mission and Chinese suzerainty have been dropped; it is now war between Great Britain and Tibet. The utter incapacity of the natives in a military sense is shown by the fact that 1,600 of them, behind strong walls, at the sides of the narrow Karo Pass, could not keep back 150 Gurkas with a few British officers. The Indian contingent captured the pass. This was the situation in the middle of June. Meanwhile, it was reported on reliable authority that Russia had concentrated 125,000 seasoned troops beyond the Caucasus.



TIBETANS BOMBARDING THE BRITISH WITH THE JINGAL, A CURIOUS GIANT MUSKET.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From May 21 to June 20, 1904.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

May 25.—Alabama and Tennessee Democrats choose Parker delegates to the St. Louis convention.

May 27.—Maryland Democrats choose delegates to St. Louis pledged to Senator Gorman.

May 31.—The United States Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the tax on oleomargarine.... Illinois Republicans reconvene at Springfield, Governor Yates retaining his lead.

June 1.—Georgia Democrats instruct for Parker; Michigan and Oklahoma delegates remain uncommitted; and Nebraska Democrats adopt the Bryan platform.

June 3.—Illinois Republicans nominate Charles S. Deneen for governor on the seventy-ninth ballot.

June 6.—Oregon elects Republican Congressmen and candidates for minor State offices.... The explosion of an infernal machine beneath a station platform in the Cripple Creek mining district of Colorado causes the death of fifteen non-union miners; rioting breaks out at Victor and at other points, and the sheriff and other local officers are compelled to resign.

June 8.—Six of the striking miners in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado are killed by the militia, and fifteen prisoners are taken.

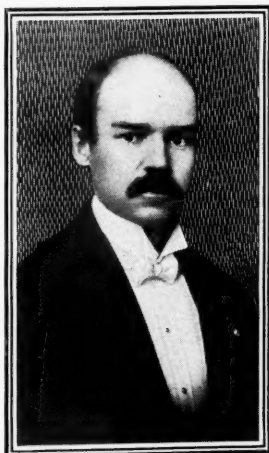
June 10.—Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, appoints Attorney-General Knox to the United States Senate to serve the unexpired portion of the late Senator Quay's term, ending on March 4, 1905.

June 14.—Illinois Democrats instruct their delegates to St. Louis to vote as a unit for W. R. Hearst for the Presidential nomination.

June 15.—Republican National Committee meets in Chicago.... Arkansas and Mississippi Democrats instruct their delegates to St. Louis for Parker.

June 16.—Maj.-Gen. H. C. Corbin is ordered to command the Division of the Philippines, succeeding Maj.-Gen. J. F. Wade.

June 17.—The Republican National Committee, by unanimous vote, decides to put the "Stalwart," or Spooner, delegates from Wisconsin on the convention roll, rejecting the claims of the La Follette delegates.



CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
OF NEBRASKA.

(Judge of the Court of First Instance in the Philippines.)

June 18.—Secretary Cortelyou, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, begins an investigation of the *General Slocum* disaster at New York, by which nine hundred persons lost their lives.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

May 21.—The Spanish Council of Ministers approves the budget.

May 23.—The Cape government is defeated by 43 votes to 33 on a proposal for the reduction of the estimates.

May 26.—The Santo Domingo insurgents are victorious in a battle with the government troops at Esperanza; General Cabrera, minister of war, is killed.

May 27.—The French Chamber of Deputies debates the relations between France and the Vatican, and a resolution in favor of the government is carried.... Sir F. Borden's amendment to the Grand Trunk Railway bill in the Canadian Parliament is rejected by a vote of 105 to 59.

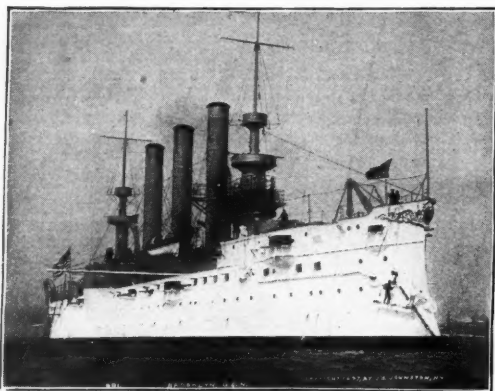
May 28.—The Cape Parliament is prorogued to July 29, 1904.

May 30.—The result of the elections in Belgium is to give the opposition two more seats in the upper and five in the lower chamber.



UNCLE SAM: "My name may be changed, but I am still the same old Uncle Sam."—From the *Leader* (Cleveland).

[Secretary Hay has issued an order substituting the inscription "American Consulates" for "United States Consulates."]



Copyright, 1897, by J. S. Johnston.

THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "BROOKLYN."

(Admiral Chadwick's flagship in the Mediterranean.)

June 6.—Two regiments and detachments of artillery and engineers are ordered to reinforce the British expedition in Tibet.

June 8.—A bill providing for the construction of twenty-eight warships is introduced in the Brazilian Congress.

June 10.—On the statement of Premier Combes, in the French Chamber of Deputies, that two million francs had been offered to them to bring in a bill to keep the Carthusian monks in France, an investigation is ordered.

June 11.—It is announced that Earl Grey will succeed Lord Minto as governor-general of Canada.

June 12.—Manuel Quintana is elected president of Argentina, and José Pardo president of Peru.

June 13.—It is announced that the Council of the Empire in Russia has approved M. Plehve's bill for the repeal of the law under which Jews are forbidden to reside within thirty-two miles of the frontier.

June 16.—General Count Bobrikoff, governor-general of Finland, is shot and mortally wounded at the entrance to the Finnish Senate, at Helsingfors.

June 18.—Japan's second issue of exchequer bonds is more than three times oversubscribed.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

May 21.—It is announced that the French ambassador to the Vatican has been recalled by his government.

May 23.—France refuses to send chargés d'affaires to Rome.

May 26.—The Czar of Russia receives the new British ambassador, Sir Charles Hardinge.... The British Government publishes an outline of a scheme of financial and military reorganization proposed by Sir Robert Hart, inspector-general of the Chinese maritime customs.

May 28.—The United States rejects demands made by the brigands who kidnaped Ion Perdicaris in Morocco.

May 31.—Ambassador Porter, at Paris, induces France to promise to use her good offices to effect the release of Perdicaris, now in the hands of brigands in Morocco.

June 1.—The United States Government notifies the

Moorish authorities that Raisuli, the bandit leader, is held personally responsible for the lives of his captives, Perdicaris and Varley, and that his execution will be demanded if his prisoners are put to death.

June 8.—The Cuban Senate ratifies the Isle of Pines treaty with the United States.

June 10.—The joint commission appointed by the governments of the United States and Panama to consider the question of coinage for Panama assembled in Washington.

June 13.—Lord Lansdowne speaks in the British House of Lords on the objections raised by Great Britain to the application of the United States coast-trade laws to the Philippines.

June 14.—King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, decides a dispute between Brazil and Great Britain over the Guiana frontier.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 22.—The Russians are reoccupying Newchwang.

May 23.—It is announced that the cruiser *Bogatyr*, which went on the rocks off Vladivostok, was blown up by the Russians, as it was impossible to save the ship.... Admiral Skrydloff arrives at Vladivostok.

May 25.—The Japanese resume their forward movement; they again bombard Port Arthur.

May 26.—The Japanese, after a great battle which lasts sixteen hours, capture Kinchow and also Nanshan Hill, the extreme left of the Russian position. The Japanese pursue the Russians south and capture seventy-eight guns. The casualties on both sides are very heavy, those of Japan being 3,500; the Russians leave 500 dead on the field of battle. The Russians retreat on Port Arthur.

May 30.—The Japanese encounter and defeat 2,000 Cossacks near Feng-Wang-Cheng; General Oku informs his government that he has occupied Dalny, the docks, piers, and railway station being quite uninjured.

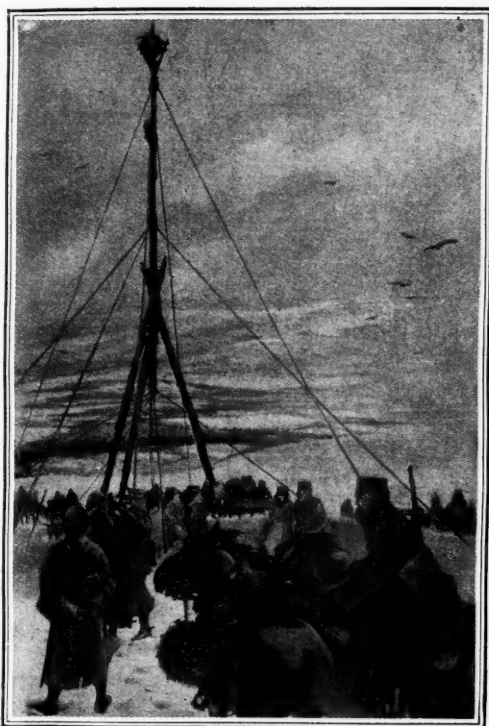
June 1.—General Kuropatkin reports the occupation of Samaja by the Japanese.

June 3.—Two thousand Russians, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, are defeated by Japanese



CAPTAIN HIRAOKA, THE JAPANESE PRESS CENSOR.

(Who has so carefully guarded the Japanese military secrets that the correspondents are entirely dependent on him for information about the war.)



A JAPANESE FIELD OBSERVATORY.

(The Japanese army is making use of ladders, spars, trees, etc., as lookout towers, according to the nature of the country through which it is marching.)

troops north of Polantien....In the fight near Samaja, six hundred Russians are repulsed by the Japanese.

June 6.—General Kuropatkin's staff moves its quarters to a point about forty miles south of Liao-Yang.

June 7.—The Russians are driven from the town of Samaja with a loss of 100 killed and wounded....A Japanese squadron of seventeen vessels shelled the west coast of the Liao-tung Peninsula in the neighborhood of Kai-Ting and Seniuchen.

June 8.—The Japanese capture Siu-Yen, flanking and driving back the Russians; the engagement lasts six hours.

June 12.—The bodies of 704 Russians left on the field after the battle of Nanshan are buried by the Japanese....The Japanese are reported as fortifying Siu-Yen.

June 14.—Two Japanese divisions, numbering about 20,000 men, engage the Russian position near Vafangow, north of Polantien; the Russian losses are heavy, all the guns being abandoned.

June 16.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron returns to that harbor after a successful raid in the Japan Sea in which it sinks three Japanese transports.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

May 23.—An International Cotton Congress opens at Zurich.

May 27.—The International Tuberculosis Congress

opens at Copenhagen....A tornado destroys the town of New Liberty, Ill.

May 30.—President Roosevelt makes an address on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

June 1.—The tenth annual conference on arbitration opens at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

June 3.—Walter J. Travis, an American, wins the golf championship of the world.

June 4.—A tornado wipes out several towns in Oklahoma.

June 15.—The steamer *General Slocum*, carrying an excursion of St. Mark's German Lutheran Church, New York City, catches fire in the East River, and more than nine hundred lives are lost, most of the victims being women and children.

OBITUARY.

May 22.—Richard C. Dale, a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer, 51.

May 23.—Col. Augustus C. Buell, a well-known author and civil engineer, 57.

May 24.—Ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs, president of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, 63.

May 26.—Charlton T. Lewis, the well-known lawyer and editor of standard classical dictionaries, 70....Maj.-Gen. Sir John McNeill, V.C., 73....Prof. William Henry Pettee, of the University of Michigan, 66....Auguste Wiegand, the famous Belgian organist and composer, 52.

May 27.—Friedrich Siemens, the German industrial leader, 77.

May 28.—United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania, 71....Dr. Ralph M. Isham, for nearly half a century one of the leading physicians of Chicago, 73....Arthur W. Pulver, general attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, 45....Ex-Congressman Joseph B. Cheadle, of Indiana, 62....Major Mann Page, of Virginia, 65.

May 30.—Mayor Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, 36....Grand Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 85.

May 31.—David R. Fraser, of Chicago, one of the founders of what is now the Allis-Chalmers Company, 80.

June 1.—Samuel R. Callaway, president of the American Locomotive Company and former president of the New York Central, 54.

June 3.—Walter S. Carter, a well-known New York lawyer, 71....Dr. Robert P. Keep, of Farmington, Conn., head of a famous girls' school, 60.

June 5.—Elisha S. Converse, a well-known Massachusetts philanthropist, 84.

June 9.—Levi Z. Leiter, of Chicago, 70.

June 10.—Laurence Hutton, the author and critic, 61.

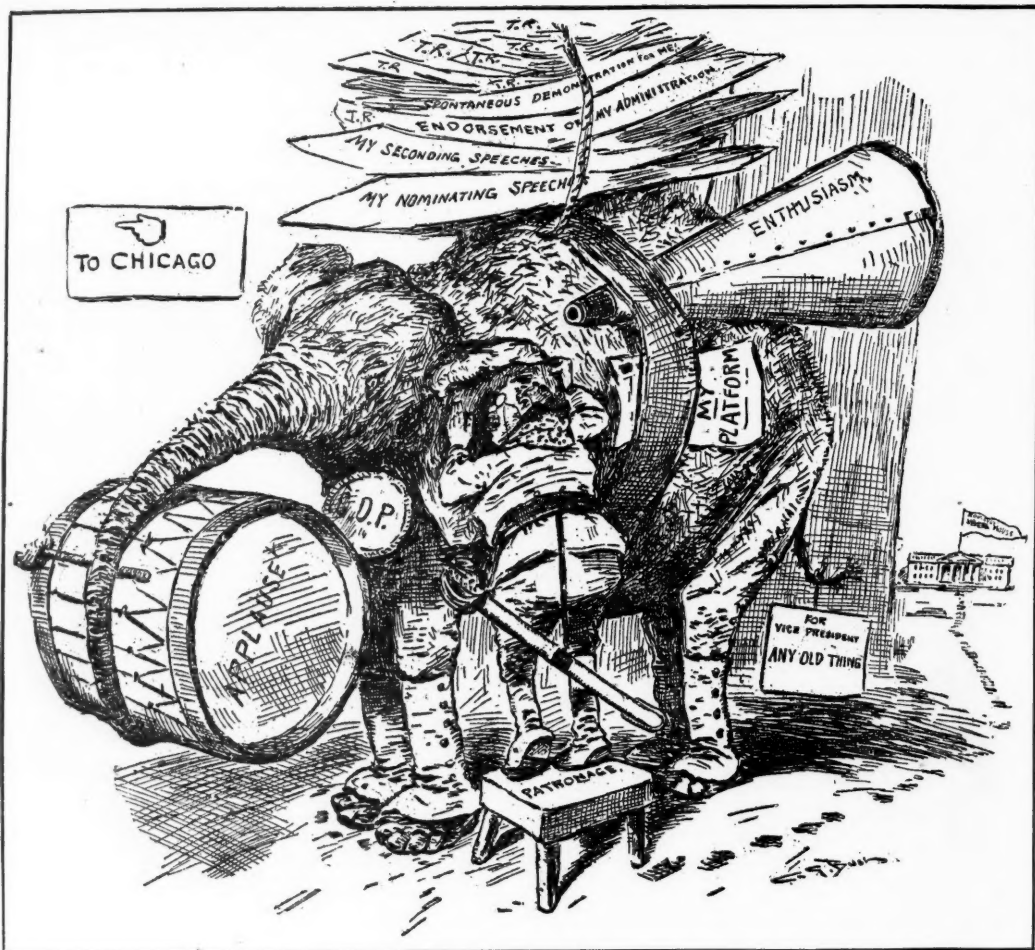
June 11.—Abner McKinley, brother of the President, 54.

June 13.—Edwin Dean Worcester, secretary of the New York Central Railroad Company, 75....Dr. John Grant, an aggressive Republican leader in Texas, 52.

June 14.—Frederick Walcott Jackson, president of the board of directors of the United Railroads of New Jersey, 77.

June 16.—Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, an eminent physician of Chicago, 87.

June 17.—Rear-Admiral James A. Greer, U.S.N., retired, 71....Governor-General Bobrikoff, of Finland.



HIS LAST INSTRUCTIONS: "Whoop 'er up!"—From the *World* (New York).

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARTOONS.

UNCERTAINTY and rivalry in a political campaign are the most fruitful sources of cartoon and invective. The absolute unanimity of Republicans in the renomination of President Roosevelt, and his personal ascendancy, have not been stimulating to the pencils of the cartoonists. Mr. Bush's summing up of the case, as we reproduce it above, is so true and convincing that it stands for the general opinion. Contrast with this the uncertainty of the Democratic situation, shown in the other picture on this page, in which clever use is made of the "floating mine" to indicate the



FLOATING MINES.—From the *Globe* (New York).



THE CONVENTION HAS ARRIVED.
From the *Herald* (New York).



NOT A CLOUD IN SIGHT.
(Except that made by the factory chimneys.)
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



G. O. P.: "There's my man; where's yours?"
DEMOCRACY: "Oh, I'm waiting for an inspiration."
From the *Globe* (New York).



HE KNOWS THE KEYS.

(Mr. Cortelyou's rise in public life has been very rapid, as it is less than ten years since he joined the White House staff as stenographer to President Cleveland.)

From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).

slips which may yet be between Judge Parker and his nomination. Secretary Cortelyou's appointment to the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, and Mr. Knox's resignation from the cabinet to succeed the late Mr. Quay as Senator from Pennsylvania, are also well "hit off" in current cartoons. It must be admitted, however, that the past month has not shown any very brilliant work on the part of the cartoonists.



HE HAS A NEW JOB.

KNOX: "Mr. Roosevelt, you'll have to get somebody else to tend to this pig, because Mr. Penn wants me to go to work for him."—From the *Journal* (Kansas City).



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN (in window): "You'll be cheated if you take him, madam; he can't talk."

From the *Journal* (Detroit).



"LET THE GOLD-DUST TWINS DO YOUR WORK."

From the *Press* (New York).



MISS DEMOCRACY: "Please, Mr. Science, will you turn your red ants loose on that fellow?"

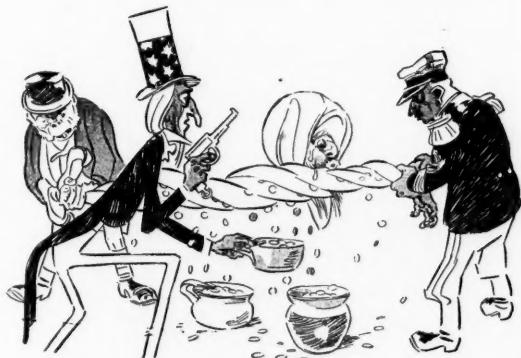
From the *Globe* (New York).



THE COLOSSUS WITH THE FEET OF CLAY.

"Take care, Japan! if you break the other leg he will fall on you and crush you."—From *Simplicissimus* (Berlin).

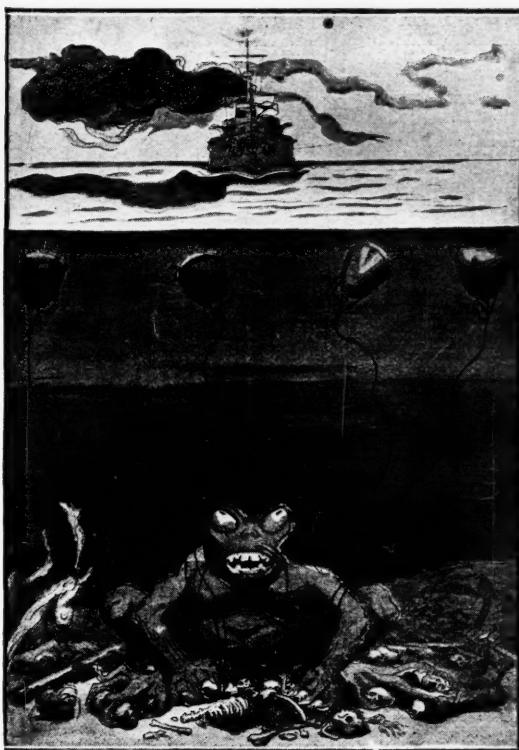
Cartoons on the war situation in the far East still deal principally with the naval victories of Japan, although the operations on land are beginning to attract the attention of the comic journals. The losses of Russia and Japan by mines inspire a number of cartoons, and especial reference is being made in the German weeklies to the deadliness of the contact mines. Port Arthur still furnishes subject for "bottling" jokes. The situation in Morocco comes in for some treatment, and the Continental attitude is fairly well represented in the cartoon we reproduce from *Kladderadatsch*, of Berlin, which represents Uncle Sam joining with England and France to extort money from the unhappy Sultan.



THIRD IN THE LEAGUE.

"Thank Heaven! Now I have a chance," exclaims Uncle Sam when he hears that an American citizen has been captured by the Moroccan pirate, Raisuli.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE MINE PERIL IN THE YELLOW SEA.

From *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



"BOTTLED UP."

From the *Daily Despatch* (London).

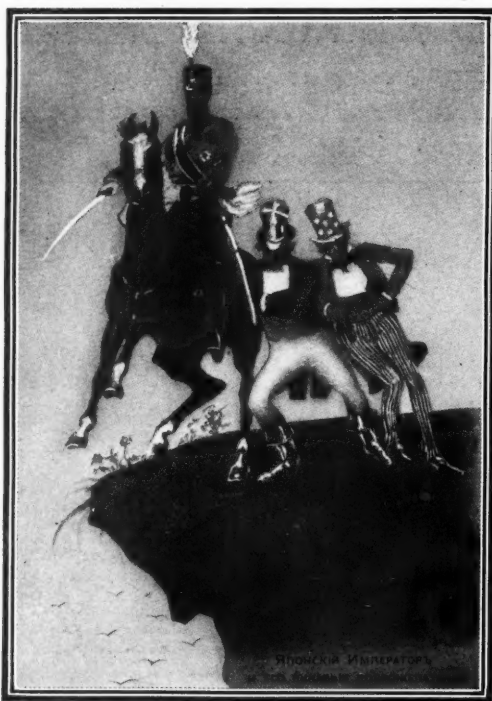


THE RUSSIAN GULLIVER AND THE JAPANESE LILLIPUTIANS.
(The most popular cartoon in Moscow.)

Russian cartoons on the war make contempt for the Japanese army and navy their most prominent feature. Most of these cartoons are variations on the one theme, of vast and mighty Russia chastising puny little Japan. The favorites are not those which appear in periodicals, but those which are sold as large popular pictures known as *Lubochnyyya Kartiny*, or "Popular Pictures," published by several firms in Moscow. A large number breathe a spirit of hostility to Great Britain and the United States for their pro-Japanese feelings.



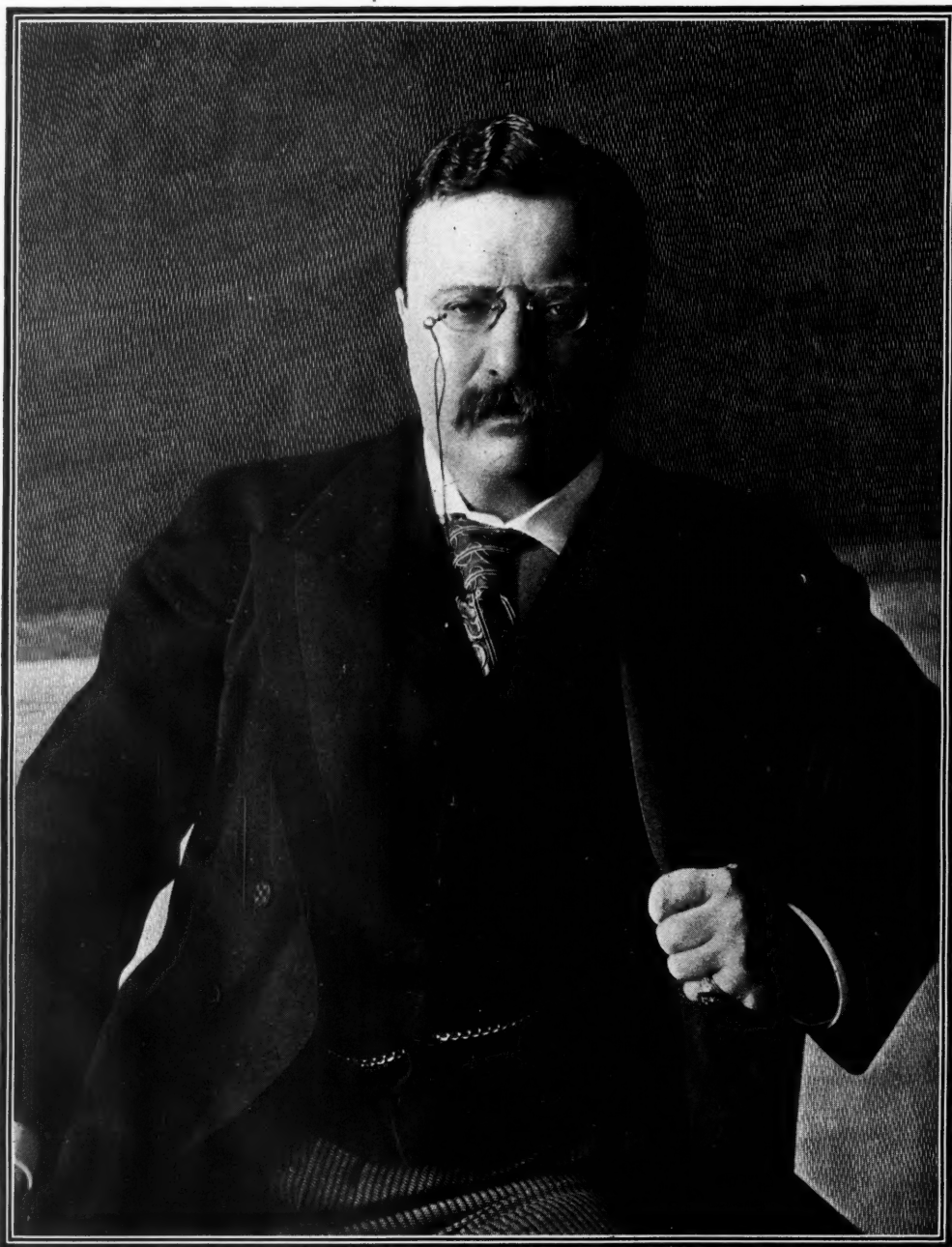
COSSACK SPANKING THE MIKADO.
(From one of the most popular cartoons sold on the streets of Moscow.)



THE MIKADO AND HIS TRICKY FRIENDS, JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM.
(From one of the popular street cartoons.)



THE RUSSIAN SAILOR MAN CUTTING OFF JAP NOSES.
(From a popular street cartoon.)



Copyright, 1904, by the Review of Reviews Company, New York.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

BY A DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

THERE has been no time, for nearly two years past, when it was not certain that Theodore Roosevelt would be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party with actual or substantial unanimity. The party at large made up its mind to bring that result about before Mr. Roosevelt had been a full year in the White House. From that time to the present, the party organizers and machine leaders have been as chips borne by a swiftly flowing current. Whatever other plans they may have had were quickly abandoned, and with more or less heartiness they have accepted the inevitable.

From the day following the Ohio election of 1903 to the middle of last January, those who dislike and distrust Mr. Roosevelt fought desperately to prevent his nomination in June. The Ohio election, with its rousing majority for Governor Herrick and its strongly Republican legislature, brought Senator Hanna into new prominence. The Waldorf-Astoria, some well-known Wall Street banking houses, and even the Republican and Union League Clubs in New York, were soon the scenes of anxious conferences and earnest scheming to "beat Roosevelt." Senator Hanna was besought to come out as an open candidate. Had he done so, and had he lived, the result would not have been different; although there would have been in a few States a sharp and, doubtless, bitter struggle. But Senator Hanna knew more about public opinion than did his eager supporters among the bankers and promoters. He knew that any attempt to buy the Republican nomination away from Theodore Roosevelt would, if successful, send the party to a smashing defeat. So he listened, but kept on saying "No."

The leaders in the anti-Roosevelt crusade of a few months ago were Wall Street promoters, mainly Democrats. Their favorite saying was that Mr. Roosevelt was "unsafe." They must have winced when, in February, Mr. Root went back to New York from his truly great career in Washington, and stood up in the Union League Club there to tell the Republican element of this contingent for what sort of people Mr. Roosevelt was "unsafe." The burning words of the eloquent war secretary blistered many a weather-beaten hide in Wall Street and out of it.

Besides being "unsafe," Wall Street—or the gambling part of it—thought Mr. Roosevelt to be "impetuous." This sapient conclusion was deduced from the undoubted fact that he did not consult them or issue "tips" before taking administrative action, or before instructing the Attorney-General to commence suit against one of their pet organizations, when the law officers of the Government reported that it existed in violation of law. So interpreted, Mr. Roosevelt's action was undoubtedly "impetuous."

Beyond this Wall Street opposition and that which was purchased or otherwise stirred up by it, there has at no time been any opposition to Theodore Roosevelt's election inside the Republican party, and not very much outside of it. The Democrats of the South are necessarily left out of the reckoning. They prefer dead political delusions to live political principles. If the Apostle Paul were to return to earth and sit at the same table with Booker Washington, a thousand communities in the South would burn his Epistles in the market-place and the Southern newspapers would be bedlam let loose.

So it happens that Theodore Roosevelt faces the next Presidential election with his own party enthusiastically behind him and the opposition hopeless of his defeat, and, on the whole, not very anxious for it. It is a rather remarkable situation. The explanation, however, is simple. It is the conquest of American public opinion by a strong, perhaps a great, personality, honest, fearless, sympathetic, and just. Readers of American history will find an instructive parallel if they will study carefully the events leading up to the reelection of Andrew Jackson and to that of Abraham Lincoln.

The American people like Theodore Roosevelt, and they believe in him. They take no interest in what *The Commoner*, or the *New York Sun*, or the *New York Evening Post*, or the *Springfield Republican*, or the *Boston Herald* say about him; in fact, they hardly read it. They watch the man, and they make up their own minds. They are not such fools as some editors and politicians seem to think.

In one sense of the word, there are no political issues this year. The stupid result of the effort of the New York Democrats to write a



Copyright, 1904, by Arthur Hewitt.

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

platform that would have national significance at once sent the promising Parker boom into temporary, perhaps permanent, retirement. Yet no one else has come forward with anything better. The Democrats are trying to leave off favoring free silver and attacking the Supreme Court. For the good of the country, it is to be hoped that they will succeed. Theoretically, they want the tariff revised; practically, they do not want it revised very much, or, at least, they are not willing to say that they do. They can hardly ask us to give up building the Panama Canal or to repeal the measure that gave Cuba reciprocal trade relations with us, or to go back to an antiquated and ineffective military system and a navy of wooden tubs, or to stop trying to give the country an honest and progressive administration. Economical, no American administration can be while public opinion and Congressional methods are what they are. The Democrats may, perhaps, contribute to a shindy in the Philippine Islands by making an academic declaration as to the distant future by way of an offset to the Republican policy of giving the Filipinos civil liberty and an education in the art of just and orderly government; but as an "issue," that will prove pretty feeble, for it will drive away Democratic votes from their candidate without getting him any Republican votes in return.

But if there are no political issues, what is the Presidential election of 1904 to be about? It is to be about Theodore Roosevelt, and nothing else. The voting population has but one question to answer this year, and that question is, Do you want Theodore Roosevelt as President for four years more? The Democratic candidate may be Cleveland, or McClellan, or Francis, or Harmon, or Parker, but this one question states the issue.

The result, as the returns from Oregon already foretell, will be what a friend has recently described as "a prairie fire for Roosevelt." Why?

Because, of all the public men in the United States, Theodore Roosevelt is absolutely the best fitted to meet the problems and fulfill the duties of the Chief Executive for four years from March 4, 1905. He has proved this abundantly, and the American people know it.

The Presidency is, without exception, the most difficult office in the world. It knows neither privacy nor rest. It demands physical and mental health, wide information, quick and accurate judgment, alertness and versatility of mind, buoyancy of spirit, and good temper. Mr. Roosevelt has all of these qualities in high degree, and in addition he has a reasonable, if not an excessive, amount of patience. The elemental virtues no one denies to him.



Copyright, 1904, by Pach Bros., New York.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

During the next Presidential term the pressing problems are likely to be administrative, economic, and social. Mr. Roosevelt is splendidly equipped for dealing with them. No one has a keener scent for official corruption and inefficiency than he, and no one pursues the wrongdoer more relentlessly. His searching Post-Office investigation is a case in point. For political uses, the Democrats in Congress urged a non-partisan Congressional investigation of the Post-Office Department. The country laughed at them, for President Roosevelt's investigators had disclosed the fact that patronage-hunting Senators and Congressmen of both parties were at the bottom of more than half the trouble, and in addition, that within a few years the two worst offenders had been investigated and triumphantly acquitted of any wrong by two non-partisan Congressional committees! The House of Representatives, which blundered into publishing a report describing the doings of a large fraction of its membership, had a short attack of hysterics thereat, for the benefit of the simple-minded constituents at home. Then the matter was dropped, and will stay dropped. Meanwhile, the Government's prosecutors keep on indicting



Copyright, 1903, by Fitch Bros., New York.
Quentin.

Theodore, Jr. Archibald. Miss Alice. Kermit. Ethel.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND FAMILY AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.

and convicting the principal offenders. The people prefer Mr. Roosevelt's kind of investigation to Congressional hysterics and claptrap.

Privilege has had some fairly hard raps of late, and the American people have a pretty clear idea that Mr. Roosevelt will give it a few more before he lays down his office. Both those who buy what they should not have and those who bulldoze are being taught their place in a democracy where each is as good as his fellow-man, but no better. The gentry in the Government Printing Office who had expected to turn the public service into a "closed shop," and to admit and reject whom *they* chose, were brought up with a round turn in the Miller case. The people liked that tremendously. The greatest magnates in the land, aided by the shrewdest lawyers, organized a huge corporation in violation of law. The Supreme Court, at the instance of the Administration, ordered it to dissolve. The people liked that tremendously too. There is a conviction throughout the country that the interests of the plain people, who ask nothing of the Government but ample protection in their right to earn an honest living in their own way, are looked after by Mr. Roosevelt, and that he does not forget them when under pressure from the political and personal representatives of privilege-hunters of all kinds. Different as Mr. Roosevelt is in so many ways from Lincoln and from McKinley, he is like those two great men in his intuitive insight into the mind of the plain people. Mr. Roosevelt's scholarship has not blunted his human sympathy, and he has no subtlety of mind behind which to hide his natural simplicity and directness.

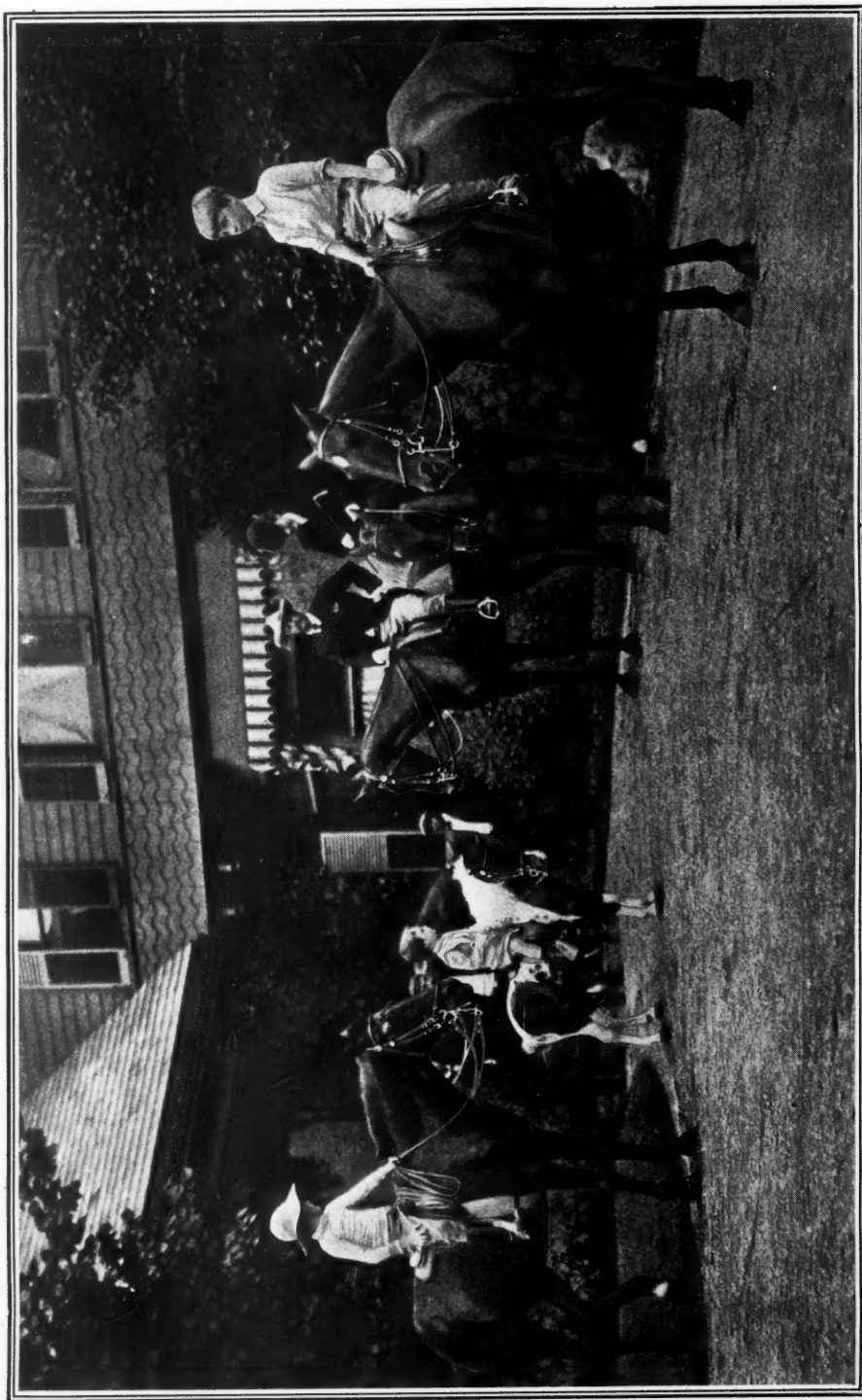
Mr. Roosevelt's record of positive achievement is astonishing, and the people recognize it. They held their breath when he summoned to his presence the warring coal magnates and labor magnates, whose selfish fighting had brought great communities to the verge of want and had prepared a series of social and political explosions that a chance spark would set off. He told these public enemies that, under the Constitution and the laws, he could not act officially toward them, but that, armed with his moral responsibility as trustee for the public at large, he had a right to insist that they must not goad innocent people to madness by depriving them of a necessity of life, but must go ahead and mine coal and submit their differences to an impartial, if unofficial, tribunal. They both grumbled, but they both yielded. That event marked a turning-point in our history, and we owe it to Mr. Roosevelt's courage and unselfishness. It was a great, and in one sense an unnecessary, risk for him to take. But he took it, accomplished his end,

and demonstrated the fact that the moral rights of the whole people are not forever to be held in abeyance while organized capital and organized labor go through one of their periodical rows, causing widespread loss, damage, and suffering, of which fact both parties to the quarrel appear to be utterly oblivious. Those persons who are fond of contrasting President Cleveland's action in reference to the Chicago strikes and riots of 1894 with President Roosevelt's action in reference to the coal strikes and riots of 1902, might like to know what Mr. Cleveland thought of Mr. Roosevelt's action and what he said to him about it.

Nothing but Mr. Roosevelt's dogged pertinacity forced the Cuban reciprocity measure upon the statute books. The special interests that count for nothing with the Republican party as a whole, but that often count for too much with some of the party leaders in Congress, were determined to have no reciprocity of any kind with anybody. They knew that one such step would be followed by many more, and they were right. Blaine and McKinley were protectionists beyond peradventure, but both of them saw plainly that when protection had done the major portion of its work, the way to lower tariff duties was by reciprocal trade arrangements with various countries. This is sound and rational Republican doctrine. It was the burden of McKinley's last address to the American people, and the pitifully weak and mean attempts to explain that speech away are discreditable in the extreme. It has hurt, not helped, Republicanism that the Republican Senators from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey were able to kill the reciprocity treaty negotiated by McKinley with France, and that the Republican Senators from Ohio were able to kill the reciprocity treaty negotiated by McKinley with the Argentine Republic.

The Cuban treaty rested on the same broad ground as the earlier reciprocity treaties, and in addition had a moral basis of its own. But for months Congress would have none of it. Beet sugar, citrous fruits, and other hardy citizens of the United States protested. Finally, however, President Roosevelt, with an eager and determined public opinion behind him, compelled favorable action. This was the first step toward rational, Republican revision of the tariff schedules.

That such a revision will be undertaken during the next Presidential term is certain. The sentiment of the party demands it, whatever certain official spokesmen in the Senate and House of Representatives may say or think. Mr. Roosevelt is far closer to the people than they are, and



Copyright, 1903, by the Outlook Company.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MRS. ROOSEVELT, AND THREE OF THEIR SONS STARTING FOR A HORSEBACK RIDE FROM THEIR OYSTER BAY HOME.

he and the people, not they, will point the way. The United States is a protectionist country by an almost unanimous consent. What little was needed to take the tariff out of politics was accomplished by Senator Gorman when he put a hybrid protectionist bill of his own under the enacting clause of the Wilson bill, on the very heels of a Democratic victory won on the cry of a tariff for revenue only. After that the people generally threw up their hands in disgust, refused to discuss the tariff or to hear it discussed, and proceeded to adapt their business to existing conditions. Even the doctrinaires are silent now. The free-trader has gone the way of the dodo. Consequently, the tariff is now a business, not a political, question; and no sane man will go far out of his way to intrust the solution of any business question to the present Democratic party. That party is not at all likely to be permitted to revise the tariff in the near future; but the Republican party is expected to revise it, with a view to promoting business activity in foreign as well in domestic trade.

There is no question that Mr. Roosevelt and the vast hosts of the Republican party are at one with Blaine and McKinley in this matter. Not business disturbance, but business expansion, will follow such tariff revision as the Republican party will shortly undertake.

Mr. Roosevelt cut the Gordian knot that made the early building of an Isthmian canal seem impossible. He acted, as fair-minded people generally assumed, and as the long debate in the Senate conclusively proved, after long deliberation, in strict accordance with the precepts of international law and our treaty obligations to Colombia, and in such a way as to command the prompt approval and hearty acquiescence of the nations of the world. In a way, this is Mr. Roosevelt's greatest achievement. His promptness in executing his plan, and his decision, avoided foreign complications, and prevented a long guerrilla war, costly in life and in money. He named an ideal commission to build the Panama Canal, and the United States has now a chance to prove that a democracy can undertake a great public work, hundreds of miles away from home, with celerity and skill and without scandal. We owe all this to Mr. Roosevelt.

Then, too, the people at large are not oblivious of the fact that, while others are talking and carping, Mr. Roosevelt is carrying on in the White House a persistent and never-ending moral struggle with every powerful selfish and exploiting interest in the country. These interests dare not attack Mr. Roosevelt in the open, so they work underhandedly. These and

their organs and agents are the source of the continual flow of yarns sent out over the country which begin by exalting some of Mr. Roosevelt's personal characteristics into blameworthy idiosyncracies, and end by manufacturing lies out of the whole cloth. For months past, dispatches labeled "Washington" have appeared in such journals as the *New York Sun*, *Times*, and *World*, and the *Atlanta Constitution*,—to name a few conspicuous examples only,—that have endeavored to undermine public confidence in Mr. Roosevelt, not by direct and responsible assertion, but by indirect and irresponsible innuendo. Not long ago, the *New York Herald* gave conspicuous space to a detailed story of the way in which Mr. Roosevelt was extravagantly living beyond his income. If he was, it was his own private affair; but as a matter of fact, and as the author of the yarn might have learned by asking, Mr. Roosevelt is living simply and inexpensively, and, despite his large family and the constant demands upon him, is frugally saving something each year. Shortly before that, the *New York Evening Post* reproduced on its editorial page the silly story that Mr. Roosevelt was so inflated with pride of office that he compelled every one, including his wife, to rise at his approach, and to remain standing in his presence. No one but an imbecile would believe such a yarn, which has even less foundation in fact than most of such stories. Whether or not the editors who have repeated this fairy tale habitually greet guests, even when presidents or emperors, seated, and with hats drawn over their brows, we do not know, but a study both of manners and of truth-telling would be helpful to them. These falsehoods are referred to not because they are in any way important, but for the purpose of noting their utter futility; for the American people have instinctively disbelieved them from the first, and their wearisome repetition has produced no effect.

Lately, another charge has been made against Mr. Roosevelt. It is alleged that as President he is a reckless violator of his Constitutional limitations, and that he has invaded, and does invade, the rights and privileges of a coördinate branch of the Government. It is this which so greatly agitates Senators Gorman and Carmack and their satellites. Stated abstractly, this allegation sounds like something of great importance. In the concrete, however, it comes down to one or two executive orders whose legality is undoubted, but whose propriety may be properly, even, if unsuccessfully, questioned, and to a fear among the feudal lords at Washington that the over-lord is squeezing them between himself

and the Third Estate. There is much truth in this last, but that again is a cause for congratulation, not criticism. The people are undisguisedly delighted that the President asserts himself and his office, and that he is not supinely yielding to that legislative invasion of Presidential prerogative which has gone on, with but little interruption, since Andrew Johnson's time. The people want a real President, not a dummy, and they know that in Theodore Roosevelt they have a real President. That Mr. Roosevelt has not interfered with the legitimate prerogatives of Congress is not only made evident by the records, but is supported by the expert opinion of Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who has openly said that during his long career in the Senate he has never known a President who has attempted so little as Mr. Roosevelt to influence Congressional action by other means than his public messages.

Another favorite theme of Mr. Roosevelt's critics is his bellicose nature. They fear that he will willfully or unwillfully plunge the nation into a foreign war. These persons mistake virility for braggadocio and vitality for bluster. The people at large make no such mistake. They see in Mr. Roosevelt the President who has done more than any of his predecessors for the principle of international arbitration and the preservation of the world's peace. He put aside the proffered honor of arbitrating the Venezuela dispute in order to send it to the Hague tribunal, and he sent the so-called Pious Fund case with Mexico to the same court. He caused the long-standing dispute with Great Britain over the Alaska boundary to be submitted to an international commission, who settled it promptly and for all time. All the world recognizes the beneficence of Mr. Roosevelt's policy toward China, so skillfully executed by Mr. Hay and Mr. Root, and applauds it as just, humane, and peace-loving.

It is about time, then, that these critics left off generalizing and furnished the country with a bill of particulars. When have we had so much of the country's best brains and conscience actively participating in its government? Where do the opposition propose to find substitutes for Hay and Root, Taft and Knox, Moody and Wilson? When have the Civil Service laws been so rapidly extended and so justly ex-

ecuted? When have the major offices, especially in the Southern States, been filled by men of such capacity and standing? The people must have satisfactory answers to these questions before they refuse to return to power such an administration as the present one.

But, we are told, Mr. Roosevelt has done fairly well only because of his pledge given at Buffalo to carry out the policies of McKinley. Once elect him President, and he will break loose from all trammels and do the most terrifying things.

If Theodore Roosevelt is really unsafe, vain, domineering, and reckless, should he not have come to grief by this time? He has held responsible executive office for a good many years. These alleged traits cannot be new. They must have been forming ever since he left the New York Legislature in 1884. Where in Mr. Roosevelt's career are the evidences of their existence? How are his many and astonishingly important successes, all in the public's highest interest, to be accounted for? The man's life for twenty years past is an absolutely open book, and it tells a story that stirs every patriotic American heart. It is marked by a consuming passion to be useful and to be just. In office and out of office, in public life and in private station, in war and in peace, it is all the same story. Mr. Roosevelt's character is fully formed. It has been formed for the most part in the public eye. He has reached middle life, and cannot now reverse himself, even if he would. The ideal, happily, still moves Americans, both young and old, and Mr. Roosevelt voices the best American ideals and acts in accordance with them. To the pessimist and carper, he opposes his faith and his courage; to the fault-finder, his power of accomplishment; to the self-seeker and the grafter, his honesty; to the mourner over our country's ruin, his belief in American manhood and in American principles.

It is said that the leaders of the opposition are to make their campaign on Mr. Roosevelt's personality. His friends can ask no better fortune. Since Lincoln, no such powerful personality has come into our politics, and to attack it is only to emphasize its attractiveness. As a Presidential candidate, Theodore Roosevelt can well afford to dispense with ordinary political campaign methods, and leave his case with the American people.



THE RECORD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,

1901—1904.

FROM THE SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE HON. ELIHU ROOT, OF
NEW YORK, AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, AT CHICAGO, JUNE 21, 1904.

WHEN the course of the next administration is but half done, the Republican party will have completed the first half-century of its national life. Of the eleven administrations since the first election of Abraham Lincoln, nine—covering a period of thirty-six years—have been under Republican Presidents. For the greater part of that time, the majority in each house of Congress has been Republican. History affords no parallel in any age or country for the growth in national greatness and power and honor, the wide diffusion of the comforts of life, the uplifting of the great mass of the people above the hard conditions of poverty, the common opportunity for education and individual advancement, the universal possession of civil and religious liberty, the protection of property and security for the rewards of industry and enterprise, the cultivation of national morality, respect for religion, sympathy with humanity, and love of liberty and justice which have marked the life of the American people during this long period of Republican control.

With the platform and the candidates of this convention, we are about to ask a renewed expression of popular confidence in the Republican party.

We shall ask it because the principles to which we declare our adherence are right, and the best interests of our country require that they should be followed in its government.

We shall ask it because the unbroken record of the Republican party in the past is an assurance of the sincerity of our declarations and the fidelity with which we shall give them effect. Because we have been constant in principle, loyal to our beliefs, and faithful to our promises, we are entitled to be believed and trusted now.

We shall ask it because the character of the party gives assurance of good government. A great political organization, competent to govern, is not a chance collection of individuals brought together for the moment as the shifting sands are piled up by wind and sea, to be swept away, to be formed and re-formed again. It is a growth. Traditions and sentiments reaching

down through struggles of years gone, and the stress and heat of old conflicts, and the influence of leaders passed away, and the ingrained habit of applying fixed rules of interpretation and of thought,—all give to a political party known and inalienable qualities from which must follow, in its deliberate judgment and ultimate action, like results for good or bad government. We do not deny that other parties have in their membership men of morality and patriotism; but we assert with confidence that above all others, by the influences which gave it birth and have maintained its life, by the causes for which it has striven, the ideals which it has followed, the Republican party as a party has acquired a character which makes its ascendancy the best guarantee of a government loyal to principle and effective in execution. Through it more than any other political organization, the moral sentiment of America finds expression. It cannot depart from the direction of its tendencies. From what it has been may be known certainly what it must be. Not all of us rise to its standard; not all of us are worthy of its glorious history; but as a whole this great political organization—the party of Lincoln and McKinley—cannot fail to work in the spirit of its past and in loyalty to great ideals.

We shall ask the continued confidence of the people because the candidates whom we present are of proved competency and patriotism, fitted to fill the offices for which they are nominated to the credit and honor of our country.

We shall ask it because the present policies of our government are beneficial and ought not to be set aside, and the people's business is being well done, and ought not to be interfered with.

Have not the American people reason for satisfaction and pride in the conduct of their government since the election of 1900, when they rendered their judgment of approval upon the first administration of President McKinley? Have we not had an honest government? Have not the men selected for office been men of good reputation who by their past lives had given evidence that they were honest and competent?

Can any private business be pointed out in which lapses from honesty have been so few and so trifling, proportionately, as in the public service of the United States? And when they have occurred, have not the offenders been relentlessly prosecuted and sternly punished without regard to political or personal relations?

Have we not had an effective government? Have not the laws been enforced? Has not the slow process of legislative discussion upon many serious questions been brought to practical conclusions embodied in beneficial statutes? and has not the Executive proceeded without vacillation or weakness to give these effect? Are not the laws of the United States obeyed at home? and does not our government command respect and honor throughout the world?

Have we not had a safe and conservative government? Has not property been protected? Are not the fruits of enterprise and industry secure? What safeguard of the Constitution for vested right or individual freedom has not been scrupulously observed? When has any American administration ever dealt more considerately and wisely with questions which might have been the cause of conflict with foreign powers? When have more just settlements been reached by peaceful means? When has any administration wielded a more powerful influence for peace? and when have we rested more secure in friendship with all mankind?

THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES.

Four years ago, the business of the country was loaded with burdensome internal taxes, imposed during the war with Spain. By the acts of March 2, 1901, and April 12, 1902, the country has been wholly relieved of that annual burden of over one hundred million dollars; and the further accumulation of a surplus which was constantly withdrawing the money of the country from circulation has been prevented by the reduction of taxation.

Between the 30th of June, 1900, and the 1st of June, 1904, our Treasury Department collected in revenues the enormous sum of \$2,203,000,000 and expended \$2,028,000,000, leaving us with a surplus of over \$170,000,000 after paying the \$50,000,000 for the Panama Canal and loaning \$4,600,000 to the St. Louis Exposition. Excluding those two extraordinary payments, which are investments from past surplus and not expenditures of current income, the surplus for this year will be the reasonable amount of about \$12,000,000.

The vast and complicated transactions of the Treasury, which for the last fiscal year show actual cash receipts of \$4,250,290,262 and dis-

bursments of \$4,113,199,414, have been conducted with perfect accuracy and fidelity, and without the loss of a dollar. Under wise management, the financial act of March 14, 1900, which embodied the sound financial principles of the Republican party and provided for the maintenance of our currency on the stable basis of the gold standard, has wrought out beneficent results. On the 1st of November, 1899, the interest-bearing debt of the United States was \$1,046,049,020. On the 1st of May last, the amount of that debt was \$895,157,440, a reduction of \$150,891,580. By refunding, the annual interest has been still more rapidly reduced from \$40,347,884 on the 1st of November, 1899, to \$24,176,745 on the 1st of June, 1904, an annual saving of over \$16,000,000. When the financial act was passed, the thinly settled portions of our country were suffering for lack of banking facilities because the banks were in the large towns and none could be organized with a capital of less than \$50,000. Under the provisions of that act, there were organized, down to the 1st of May last, 1,296 small banks of \$25,000 capital, furnishing, under all the safeguards of the national banking system, facilities to the small communities of the West and South. The facilities made possible by that act have increased the circulation of national banks from \$254,402,730 on the 14th of March, 1900, to \$445,988,565 on the 1st of June, 1904. The money of the country in circulation has not only increased in amount with our growth in business, but it has steadily gained in the stability of the basis on which it rests.

On the 1st of March, 1897, when the first administration of McKinley began, we had in the country, including bullion in the Treasury, \$1,806,272,076. This was \$23.14 *per capita* for our population, and of this, 38.893 per cent. was gold. On the 1st of March, 1901, when the second administration of McKinley began, the money in the country was \$2,467,295,228. This was \$28.34 *per capita*, and of this, 45.273 per cent. was gold. On the 1st of May last, the money in the country was \$2,814,985,446, which was \$31.02 *per capita*, and of it, 48.028 per cent. was gold. This great increase of currency has been arranged in such a way that the large government notes in circulation are gold certificates, while the silver certificates and greenbacks are of small denominations. As the large gold certificates represent gold actually on deposit, their presentation at the Treasury in exchange for gold can never infringe upon the gold reserve. As the small silver certificates and greenbacks are always in active circulation, no large amount of them can be accumulated for the purpose of drawing on the gold reserve; and thus, while

every man can get a gold dollar for every dollar of the government's currency, the endless chain which we were once taught to fear so much has been effectively put out of business. The Secretary of the Treasury has shown himself mindful of the needs of business, and has so managed our finances as himself to expand and contract our currency as occasion has required. When in the fall of 1902 the demand for funds to move the crops caused extraordinary money stringency, the Secretary exercised his lawful right to accept State and municipal bonds as security for public deposits, thus liberating United States bonds, which were used for additional circulation. When the crops were moved and the stringency was over, he called for a withdrawal of the State and municipal securities, and thus contracted the currency. Again, in 1903, under similar conditions, he produced similar results. The payment of the \$50,000,000 for the Panama Canal, made last month without causing the slightest disturbance in finance, showed good judgment and a careful consideration of the interests of business upon which our people may confidently rely.

THE QUESTION OF TRUST REGULATION.

Four years ago, the regulation by law of the great corporate combinations called "trusts" stood substantially where it was when the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 was passed. President Cleveland, in his last message of December, 1896, had said :

Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation, it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds that cannot be transgressed.

At every election, the regulation of trusts has been the football of campaign oratory and the subject of many insincere declarations.

Our Republican administration has taken up the subject in a practical, sensible way as a business rather than a political question, saying what it really meant, and doing what lay at its hand to be done to accomplish effective regulation. The principles upon which the Government proceeded were stated by the President in his message of December, 1902. He said :

A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in nowise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. . . .

We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with the evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. . . .

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public, we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth, with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage-worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. . . .

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein.

After long consideration, Congress passed three practical statutes,—on the 11th of February, 1903, an act to expedite hearings in suits in enforcement of the anti-trust act; on the 14th of February, 1903, the act creating a new Department of Commerce and Labor, with a Bureau of Corporations, having authority to secure systematic information regarding the organization and operation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce; and on the 19th of February, 1903, an act enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the courts to deal with secret rebates in transportation charges, which are the chief means by which the trusts crush out their smaller competitors.

The Attorney-General has gone on in the same practical way, not to talk about the trusts, but to proceed against the trusts by law for their regulation. In separate suits, fourteen of the great railroads of the country have been restrained by injunction from giving illegal rebates to the favored shippers, who by means of them were driving out the smaller shippers and monopolizing the grain and meat business of the country. The beef trust was put under injunction. The officers of the railroads engaged in the cotton-carrying pool, affecting all that great industry

of the South, were indicted, and have abandoned their combination. The Northern Securities Company, which undertook, by combining in one ownership the capital stocks of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, to end traffic competition in the Northwest, has been destroyed by a vigorous prosecution expedited and brought to a speedy and effective conclusion in the Supreme Court under the act of February 11, 1903. The Attorney-General says:

Here, then, are four phases of the attack on the combinations in restraint of trade and commerce—the railroad injunction suits, the cotton-pool cases, the beef-trust cases, and the Northern Securities case. The first relates to the monopoly produced by secret and preferential rates for railroad transportation; the second to railroad-traffic pooling; the third to a combination of independent corporations to fix and maintain extortionate prices for meats; and the fourth to a corporation organized to merge into itself the control of parallel and competing lines of railroad and to eliminate competition in their rates of transportation.

The right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel the production of books and papers has been established by the judgment of the Supreme Court in a suit against the coal-carrying roads. Other suits have been brought, and other indictments have been found, and other trusts have been driven back within legal bounds. No investment in lawful business has been jeopardized, no fair and honest enterprise has been injured; but it is certain that, wherever the constitutional power of the national government reaches, trusts are being practically regulated and curbed within lawful bounds as they never have been before, and the men of small capital are finding, in the efficiency and skill of the national department of justice, a protection they never had before against the crushing effect of unlawful combinations.

[Mr. Root next summarized the progress made in irrigation under the terms of the national reclamation law passed by a Republican Congress and set in operation by President Roosevelt's administration. The facts are fully set forth in Mr. Smythe's article on pages 49-51 of this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.]

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

The postal service has been extended and improved. Its revenues have increased from \$76,000,000 in 1895 to \$95,000,000 in 1899 and \$144,000,000 in 1904. In dealing with these vast sums, a few cases of peculation, trifling in amount and by subordinate officers, have occurred there as they occur in every business. Neither fear nor favor, nor political or personal influence, has availed to protect the wrong-

doers. Their acts have been detected, investigated, laid bare; they have been dismissed from their places, prosecuted criminally, indicted, many of them tried, and many of them convicted. The abuses in the carriage of second-class mail matter have been remedied. The rural free delivery has been widely extended. It is wholly the creation of Republican administration. The last Democratic Postmaster-General declared it impracticable. The first administration of McKinley proved the contrary. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1899, there were about 200 routes in operation. There are now more than 25,000 routes, bringing a daily mail service to more than 12,000,000 of our people in rural communities, enlarging the circulation of the newspaper and the magazine, increasing communication, and relieving the isolation of life on the farm.

The Department of Agriculture has been brought to a point of efficiency and practical benefit never before known. The Oleomargarine Act of May 9, 1902, now sustained in the Supreme Court, and the act of July 1, 1902,—to prevent the false branding of food and dairy products,—protect farmers against fraudulent imitations. The act of February 2, 1903, enables the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock. Rigid inspection has protected our cattle against infection from abroad, and has established the highest credit for our meat products in the markets of the world. The earth has been searched for weapons with which to fight the enemies that destroy the growing crops. An insect brought from near the Great Wall of China has checked the San José scale, which was destroying our orchards; a parasitic fly brought from South Africa is exterminating the black scale in the lemon and orange groves of California; and an ant from Guatemala is about offering battle to the boll weevil. Broad science has been brought to the aid of limited experience. Study of the relations between plant life and climate and soil has been followed by the introduction of special crops suited to our varied conditions. The introduction of just the right kind of seed has enabled the Gulf States to increase our rice crop from 115,000,000 pounds in 1898 to 400,000,000 pounds in 1903, and to supply the entire American demand, with a surplus for export. The right kind of sugar beet has increased our annual production of beet sugar by over 200,000 tons. Seed brought from countries of little rainfall is producing millions of bushels of grain on lands which a few years ago were deemed a hopeless part of the arid belt.

The systematic collection and publication of

information regarding the magnitude and conditions of our crops is mitigating the injury done by speculation to the farmer's market.

To increase the profit of the farmer's toil, to protect the farmer's product and extend his market, and to improve the conditions of the farmer's life; to advance the time when America shall raise within her own limits every product of the soil consumed by her people, as she makes within her own limits every necessary product of manufacture,—these have been cardinal objects of Republican administration; and we show a record of practical things done toward the accomplishment of these objects never before approached.

[At this point Mr. Root reviewed our relations with Cuba during the past four years, including the surrender of the government of the island, under the terms of the Platt Amendment, to the new Cuban republic, and the adoption of the treaty of reciprocity, and summed up the salient facts in our administration of the Philippines.]

THE PANAMA SITUATION.

In 1900, the project of an Isthmian canal stood where it was left by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. For half a century it had halted, with Great Britain resting upon a joint right of control, and the great undertaking of De Lesseps struggling against the doom of failure imposed by extravagance and corruption. On the 18th of November, 1901, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain relieved the enterprise of the right of British control and left that right exclusively in the United States. Then followed swiftly the negotiations and protocols with Nicaragua; the Isthmian Canal Act of June 28, 1902; the just agreement with the French canal company to pay them the value of the work they had done; the negotiation and ratification of the treaty with Colombia; the rejection of that treaty by Colombia in violation of our rights and the world's right to the passage of the Isthmus; the seizure by Panama of the opportunity to renew her oft-repeated effort to throw off the hateful and oppressive yoke of Colombia and resume the independence which once had been hers, and of which she had been deprived by fraud and force; the success of the revolution; our recognition of the new republic, followed by recognition from substantially all the civilized powers of the world; the treaty with Panama recognizing and confirming our right to construct the canal; the ratification of the treaty by the Senate; confirmatory legislation by Congress; the payment of the \$50,000,000 to the French company and to Panama;

the appointment of the Canal Commission in accordance with law, and its organization to begin the work.

The action of the United States at every step has been in accordance with the law of nations, consistent with the principles of justice and honor, in discharge of the trust to build the canal we long since assumed by denying the right of every other power to build it, dictated by a high and unselfish purpose, for the common benefit of all mankind. That action was wise, considerate, prompt, vigorous, and effective; and now the greatest of constructive nations stands ready and competent to begin and to accomplish the great enterprise which shall realize the dreams of past ages, bind together our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and open a new highway for that commerce of the Orient whose course has controlled the rise and fall of civilizations. Success in that enterprise greatly concerns the credit and honor of the American people, and it is for them to say whether the building of the canal shall be in charge of the men who made its building possible or of the weaklings whose incredulous objections would have postponed it for another generation.

[Mr. Root then showed that throughout the world the diplomacy of the Roosevelt administration has made for peace and justice among the nations. He sketched the course of our dealings in China, in the Alaskan boundary dispute, in the Venezuelan trouble, and in giving practical effect to the establishment of the Hague tribunal. After a brief *résumé* of the administration's epoch-making work in reorganizing our army system (in which Mr. Root himself, as Secretary of War, bore a distinguished part), the speaker epitomized our national progress in the past four years.]

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF FOUR YEARS.

The first administration of McKinley fought and won the war with Spain, put down the insurrection in the Philippines, annexed Hawaii, rescued the legations in Peking, brought Porto Rico into our commercial system, enacted a protective tariff, and established our national currency on the firm foundations of the gold standard by the financial legislation of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

The present administration has reduced taxation, reduced the public debt, reduced the annual interest charge, made effective progress in the regulation of trusts, fostered business, promoted agriculture, built up the navy, reorganized the army, resurrected the militia system, inaugurated a new policy for the preservation and reclamation of public lands, given civil government to the Philippines, established the republic

of Cuba, bound it to us by ties of gratitude, of commercial interest, and of common defense, swung open the closed gateway of the Isthmus, strengthened the Monroe Doctrine, ended the Alaskan boundary dispute, protected the integrity of China, opened wider its doors of trade, advanced the principle of arbitration, and promoted peace among the nations.

We challenge judgment upon this record of effective performance in legislation, in execution, and in administration.

The work is not fully done; policies are not completely wrought out; domestic questions still press continually for solution; other trusts must be regulated; the tariff may presently receive revision, and if so, should receive it at the hands of the friends, and not the enemies, of the protective system; the new Philippine government has only begun to develop its plans for the benefit of that long-neglected country; our flag floats on the Isthmus, but the canal is yet to be built; peace does not yet reign on earth, and considerate firmness backed by strength is still needed in diplomacy.

The American people have now to say whether policies shall be reversed or committed to unfriendly guardians; whether performance, which now proves itself for the benefit and honor of our country, shall be transferred to unknown and perchance to feeble hands.

No dividing line can be drawn athwart the course of this successful administration. The fatal 14th of September, 1901, marked no change of policy, no lower level of achievement. The bullet of the assassin robbed us of the friend we loved; it took away from the people the President of their choice; it deprived civilization of a potent force making always for righteousness and for humanity. But the fabric of free institutions remained unshaken. The government of the people went on. The great party that William McKinley led wrought still in the spirit of his example. His true and loyal successor has been equal to the burden cast upon him. Widely different in temperament and methods, he has approved himself of the same elemental virtues—the same fundamental beliefs. With faithful and revering memory, he has executed the purposes and continued unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity, and honor of our beloved country. And he has met all new occasions with strength and resolution and farsighted wisdom.

[Here Mr. Root paid an eloquent tribute to the leadership of President McKinley and his great lieutenant, Senator Hanna.]

A PRESIDENT TRUSTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Honor, truth, courage, purity of life, domestic virtue, love of country, loyalty to high ideals,—all these, combined with active intelligence, with learning, with experience in affairs, with the conclusive proof of competency afforded by wise and conservative administration, by great things already done and great results already achieved,—all these we bring to the people with another candidate. Shall not these have honor in our land? Truth, sincerity, courage! these underlie the fabric of our institutions. Upon hypocrisy and sham, upon cunning and false pretense, upon weakness and cowardice, upon the arts of the demagogue and the devices of the mere politician, no government can stand. No system of popular government can endure in which the people do not believe and trust. Our President has taken the whole people into his confidence. Incapable of deception, he has put aside concealment. Frankly and without reserve, he has told them what their government was doing, and the reasons.

It is no campaign of appearances upon which we enter, for the people know the good and the bad, the success and failure, to be credited and charged to our account. It is no campaign of sounding words and specious pretenses, for our President has told the people with frankness what he believed and what he intended. He has meant every word he said, and the people have believed every word he said, and with him this convention agrees because every word has been sound Republican doctrine. No people can maintain free government who do not in their hearts value the qualities which have made the present President of the United States conspicuous among the men of his time as a type of noble manhood. Come what may here—come what may in November—God grant that those qualities of brave, true manhood shall have honor throughout America, shall be held for an example in every home, and that the youth of generations to come may grow up to feel that it is better than wealth, or office, or power to have the honesty, the purity, and the courage of Theodore Roosevelt.



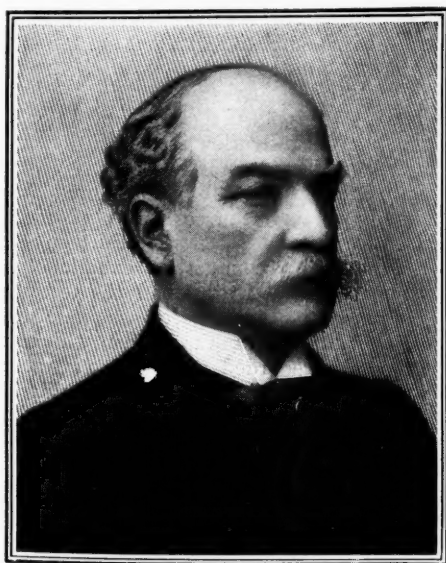
THE TRIUMPH OF NATIONAL IRRIGATION.

BY WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

(Author of "The Conquest of Arid America," etc.)

IF ever any branch of the public service supplied a vivid illustration of the Rooseveltian motto, "Do it now," it is the branch to which the great constructive labor of reclaiming the desert wilderness was so promptly committed. Under the terms of the national irrigation law of 1902. And even more reassuring and inspiring than the actual work it has accomplished is the manner in which the Reclamation Service has approached its undertaking.

It was freely predicted in Congress and out that the law would be a failure from the start; that it would result in nothing but corruption and graft; that whoever undertook its operation would be doomed to an unhappy fate. When it was known that the work would be put under the Geological Survey, many of the survey's best friends protested, and freely predicted that it would ruin that organization. They said that in less than two years such scandals would arise as would destroy forever the high regard in which that department of the Government's scientific work had always been held.

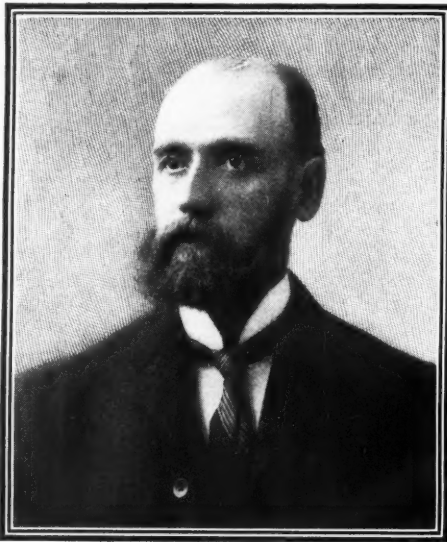


HON. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.
(Secretary of the Interior.)

The two years have come and gone. Many of those who were most pessimistic in their predictions are now the firmest friends of the Reclamation Service, which was established as a branch of the Geological Survey. The rare skill and tact and the wonderful executive ability displayed by Dr. Charles D. Walcott, director of the survey, and by Frederick Haynes Newell, chief engineer of the service, have safely guided the new policy through the rocks and shoals of its early days. At every step they have had the loyal and even enthusiastic support of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock. Those who are prone to say that public business cannot be organized and executed as promptly, as wisely, and as economically as private business in the same field are convincingly answered by the manner in which this work has been done.

First of all, the spoilsman has been religiously debarred from the service. Nobody has ever asked, and nobody knows to this day, whether the many individuals employed in the work are Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, or Prohibitionists. Appointments have been made under civil-service examinations held in various parts of the United States and determined by the experience and fitness of the applicant, and by no other consideration whatever. Public men who sought to use influence in the interest of their friends only succeeded in getting themselves disliked. The various projects examined, and those upon which construction has begun, have been determined with a broad view to the future development of the country and its continued prosperity. No man can claim that he has influenced in any way the selection of these, or that anything has been considered beyond the physical and human interests involved. Citizens of many different localities have, of course, called the attention of the service to what they regarded as promising opportunities for development, but each proposition has been dealt with absolutely upon its own merits. And those charged with the execution of the policy have ever remembered that they are to build, not for a year or a decade, but for the ages.

It is true that there has been criticism from many quarters. Men have been disappointed by failure to secure desired positions, or to get money expended where they would be personally bene-



Copyright, 1903, by J. E. Purdy, Boston.

MR. FREDERICK HAYNES NEWELL.

(Chief engineer of the Reclamation Service.)

fited, directly or indirectly. Where such great operations are conducted without fear or favoritism there must always be disappointment, and even disgust, with regard to men who refuse to be swayed by considerations of friendship or policy.

There are others who are disappointed because they entertained expectations based upon incorrect knowledge or visionary hopes. They have talked about millions of acres being reclaimed where no human agency could procure or store water. They doubt the figures and estimates made by the service, and hope against hope that their favorite projects may yet be undertaken.

It is no trifling thing to inaugurate a great national policy under such circumstances. Only those at the head of affairs, who are besieged day after day with constant importunities and suggestions, can appreciate the nerve-wearing labor of meeting and resisting these demands without displaying impatience or ill temper, even when the suggestions are most improper and preposterous. But this is only the negative part of the work. There must be, in addition, the great constructive faculty of planning the work broadly and attracting the best men the country can afford, of looking forward to the needs of future generations, yet not neglecting the present, nor allowing it to obscure the future.

The highest praise is due to men who can

maintain and build up such a work in a brief time in the face of continued and almost endless distractions. Results can only be attained by a rare and personal devotion to the work,—a devotion which looks not to personal gain, but subordinates high ambition to the achievement of results which will endure forever.

And what has been accomplished to date? The entire western half of the United States has been studied by experienced men and their assistants, and all available data concerning water-supply and the possibility of reclaiming the arid lands of the West have been considered. The reclamation law is very far-reaching, and has many important ramifications. Much must be taken into account besides water and land. It is not sufficient merely to build storage works and turn the water into the stream. The land must actually be reclaimed and the capital returned to the fund, to be used over and over again in similar enterprises. The land must be subdivided into areas of sufficient size to support a family. The Secretary of the Interior may fix the unit as low as forty acres, and it must not exceed one hundred and sixty. The larger figure is the maximum amount of water rights which may be sold to land in private ownership. In all cases, the beneficiary of national irrigation must be an actual occupant of the soil, living on the soil or in its immediate vicinity.

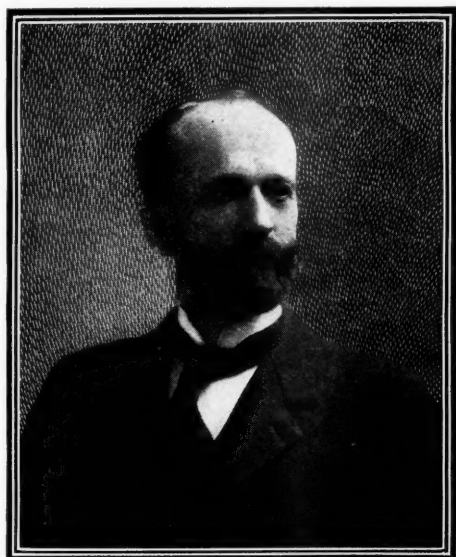
The central idea of the new policy is to assist real home-makers in getting a foothold upon the land. The Government does not pretend to aid speculators, but only to assist settlers in getting the amount of irrigated land reasonably necessary to the support of their families. The new law aims not only at the storage of water, but at the intensive cultivation of the soil by a multitude of landed proprietors.

If only one State were to be considered, a thorough study of its resources and opportunities would be a great task; but when thirteen States and three Territories must be examined, and selections made which will stand the test of future judgment, the burden becomes one of enormous proportions. Often the projects which have been generally regarded as the most attractive, and which have been discussed with glittering generalities in the public press, are found to have fatal defects, and have been consequently abandoned, with resulting disappointment to large numbers of people.

PROJECTED DAMS, CANALS, AND TUNNELS.

In each of the thirteen States and three Territories named in the law, one leading project has been selected with a view to early construc-

tion of the works, provided all of the conditions are found to be favorable. For example, in Arizona, the great storage dam on Salt River, for holding the flood waters until they can be used, has been begun. In California, the Secretary of the Interior has authorized works which will reclaim the lands in the vicinity of Yuma by means of a dam across the Lower Colorado River, raising water so that it can be used on the adjacent lowlands. In Colorado, plans are nearly completed for the construction of a great



HON. CHARLES D. WALCOTT.

(Director of the Geological Survey.)

tunnel from Gunnison River to the dry Uncompahgre Valley. In Idaho, a great dam across Snake River has been planned, and contracts will be let for construction at an early date. In Nevada, work has been begun on dams and canals to combine the flood waters of the Truckee and Carson rivers. In short, in each State and Territory some project of national importance is in process of planning and construction.

All of these works are for the purpose of regulating or storing flood waters, or lifting out of their channels the waters which are too low to be diverted by gravity. By such great works the intermittent streams are rendered perennial, and the occasional floods are restrained until the waters can be put to beneficial use.

The money to build these great works comes not from direct taxation or appropriation, but from the accumulated sums paid for the public lands which are being disposed of in these

States and Territories. Day by day the settlers or investors are paying to the Government small sums to obtain a complete title to lands which have been in public ownership. A half to nine-tenths of the total area of the Western States and Territories still belongs to Uncle Sam. He is giving away or disposing of these lands as he has been for generations, and the moneys received are credited in the Treasury to the reclamation fund, to be used for the construction of great works which will enable a better disposal of the public lands and the creation of a vast number of small farms instead of a few large cattle ranches.

The amounts received have ranged from less than one million dollars up to many millions each year, dependent upon the general prosperity of the country, the activity of the land offices, and the interpretation put upon the laws. In round numbers, there was received for the year 1901, \$3,000,000; for 1902, \$4,000,000; for 1903, \$8,000,000; for 1904, it is estimated there will be over \$5,000,000, and possibly as much as \$10,000,000. Thus, the fund grows and is invested in great works, the cost of which is refunded to the Treasury in annual installments. The arid lands virtually pay for their own reclamation, and the Government is the gainer by bringing about a permanent and prosperous settlement of areas which otherwise would have been condemned to perpetual sterilizing.

And now, when the law is but two years old, the great national policy is in full swing in seven States and one Territory, while preliminary examinations are far advanced in all the rest of the arid region. In Nevada and Arizona, actual construction is proceeding rapidly, and, in the former State, the pioneers of the great army of settlers to the irrigated public domain will begin to march not later than next spring. In Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, and North Dakota contracts are about to be let.

Nearly eleven years ago,—to be exact, in October, 1893,—I wrote for the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* the first article which ever appeared in an American magazine in explanation and support of the national irrigation idea, as an organized cause. It is with inexpressible pleasure that I now write for the same pages the story of the accomplished fact. In the words of the President of the United States, communicated to the twelfth Irrigation Congress, at Ogden, last September: "The passage of the national irrigation law is one of the great steps not only in the progress of the United States, but of all mankind. It is the beginning of an achievement so great that we hesitate to predict the outcome."

SOLVING THE HEALTH PROBLEM AT PANAMA.

BY COLONEL WILLIAM C. GORGAS, MEDICAL CORPS, U.S.A.

(Who will have charge of the Government's sanitary work.)

IN undertaking the construction of the Panama Canal, the United States begins probably the largest, most difficult, and most important engineering work ever begun by man. The route of the canal runs across the Isthmus of Panama, between the towns of Colon and Panama, for about fifty miles, the Isthmus at this point running east and west, and the general run of the canal being north and south. It is a pretty and attractive country to the eye, being mountainous, well drained, and covered everywhere with tropical verdure and foliage.

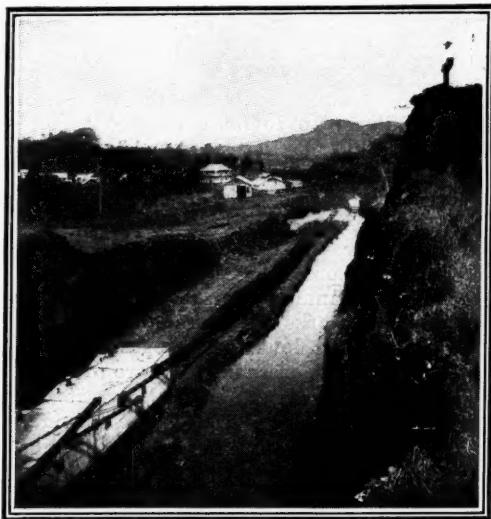
While the engineering problems are great, the sanitary problems, up to the present time, have appeared unsolvable. For the last fifty years, since the building of the Panama Railroad was first undertaken, the health conditions have been exceedingly bad, and the mortality among the employees enormous.

However, we shall have at Panama a compact little territory of five hundred square miles, under a government with ample authority, approaching the military in its powers, and liberally supplied with funds. Under these conditions, I think we ought to be able to get up a model sanitary department. Such records as are obtainable in the French hospitals show that the causes of the great mortality in former times were, in great part, yellow fever, but principally malarial fevers. The great advances that have been made in all tropical sanitation in the past few years, but particularly with regard to the causes of yellow fever and malarial fever, ought to enable us to control these diseases. It has been done at Havana, and, I believe, will be done again at Panama.

The canal strip will be, practically, an independent state, as far as sanitation is concerned, and shall have all the health departments, on a small scale, that civilized countries of modern times have. To protect ourselves from infectious diseases being introduced from the outside, we shall have quarantine establishments at Colon and Panama similar to those at New York City, where ships can be examined, and, in case any infectious disease is found, the sick can be isolated and cared for. We shall also have a system, as at the immigrant station in New York, where all immigrants will be examined, with a view to excluding those undesirable or those

who will be a burden to the government. We hope to have, for the management of this department, Dr. Henry R. Carter, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, who was in charge of similar work at Havana.

The part of the sanitary organization that will involve by far the greater part of the expense will be the hospital system for the care of the sick. With the view to keeping in close touch with malaria, yellow fever, and other infectious diseases, it will be our endeavor to get all the sick from the whole population to come to the sanitary department for treatment. With this object in view, we expect to equip our hospitals with the best modern appliances of every kind, and with the most skillful personnel in the way of physicians and nurses. We hope, in this way, to do away with the general prejudice against hospital treatment which exists everywhere among the poor and ignorant. From personal experience, I know this can be done. It requires no argument to prove the great advantage that the sanitary authorities would have if everybody, for instance, who has a slight attack of fever would report to some one of the hospitals for treatment. In the case of yellow fever, in



From stereograph, copyright 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

AN UNFINISHED CUT ON THE PANAMA CANAL.



A STREET IN THE OLD QUARTER OF THE TOWN OF PANAMA.

this way the individual will be brought under observation in the first day of his disease, placed under the best possible conditions for recovery, and, most important from a sanitary point of view, put in a screened ward, where mosquitoes cannot bite him, become infected themselves, and, by biting other people, spread the disease to them.

If the poor and ignorant have a horror of the hospitals, they will conceal their yellow-fever cases, and keep them at home, and no system of inspection or severity in punishment for these infractions can enable the sanitary authorities to discover all the cases. I speak from experience on this point. In the midst of the severe epidemic of yellow fever of 1900, in Havana, we found our scheme of having yellow-fever cases reported to the sanitary authorities failing because the people generally believed that they could not get the care or treatment at the hospitals that they could at home, and they would take the risk of any punishment rather than report their yellow-fever sick. We, therefore, turned all the energies of the department toward improving the sanitary hospital, got the best equipment that could be bought, brought as many trained nurses from the United States as we needed, employed the very best physicians, who had the confidence of the people, and soon

had our hospital with such a reputation that we had to use no force or punishments to induce people to report their yellow-fever cases to the sanitary authorities. Whenever they felt sick, they sought these authorities, as being the best judges of whether or not they had yellow fever, and, in case they had the disease, of being the best able to take care of them.

Taking the towns of Colon and Panama, I do not think that it would be a large estimate to say that, when work is in full swing, two or three years from now, we shall have a population on the strip of 100,000 people. There are at present about 35,000 on the ground, and it seems to me quite within the bounds of moderation to estimate that with the influx of 30,000 laborers, with the families that will, in the course of time, follow, and others indirectly connected with the work, the present population will be increased by 65,000. It is not a large estimate, particularly in the tropics, to say that 10 per cent. of this 100,000 will be constantly sick from one cause or another. If our efforts are crowned with success, we ought to be able to get half of this 10 per cent. under hospital control. This would give us a hospital population of 5,000 to look after. It can be readily seen that the cost of such an undertaking will be large, and its successful organization will re-

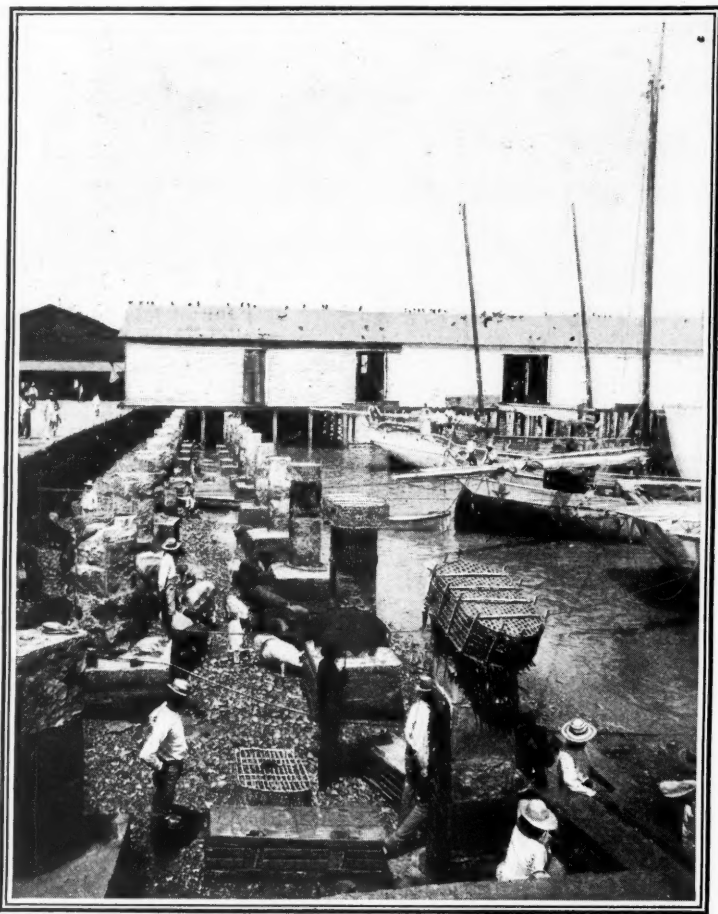
quire a high degree of executive ability. We hope to get for this work Medical Director John W. Ross, United States Navy. Dr. Ross was the head of Las Animas Hospital, the yellow-fever hospital of the sanitary department at Havana, during our military occupation of Cuba.

The towns of Panama and Colon will have to have organized health departments, such as our cities in the United States have, but the functions of which will have to be a little more extensive than those of similar health departments in the United States. The health department at Panama will have to inaugurate mosquito brigades, which will look after the destruction of the mosquitoes, as they relate to yellow fever and malarial fever, to the isolation and care of infectious diseases, to street cleaning, to the dis-

posal of garbage, etc. Our treaty with Panama provides that we shall put both a water and a sewer system into Panama and Colon. This will be done at an early date, and when this has been done, of course, the expense and labor to the sanitary department, both in the towns and along the route of the canal, will be much reduced and simplified. One scheme of water-supply that strikes me very favorably, and that several of the engineers on the commission express themselves as favoring, is that of using the head waters of the Chagres River. The scheme of the canal contemplates a large dam in this locality, for the purpose of both storing water and controlling the floods of the Chagres River. This dam being much higher than the divide, pipes could be laid along the railroad to

Panama on the one side and Colon on the other, and at the same time supply all the villages along the route of the canal.

Some work has been done all along the line of the canal. The French had divided it up into seventeen different sections, and let out each of these sections by contract, and each contractor had made a start and done some work on his section. At some convenient point on each of these sections, a small village had grown up. If the working force is as large as the old Isthmian Canal Commission expected, it will be about 30,000 men, and we shall have a considerable population along the canal route in these villages. The 30,000 laborers, with the women, and children, and camp followers generally, who come in, would give us at least 60,000 people in these seventeen villages, an average of some four or five thousand to each town. For each of these villages we shall have to provide a small health department, which will have to keep track and take care of all diseases that may be communicable, attend to the cleaning up generally, see to the disposal of garbage,



From stereograph, copyright 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

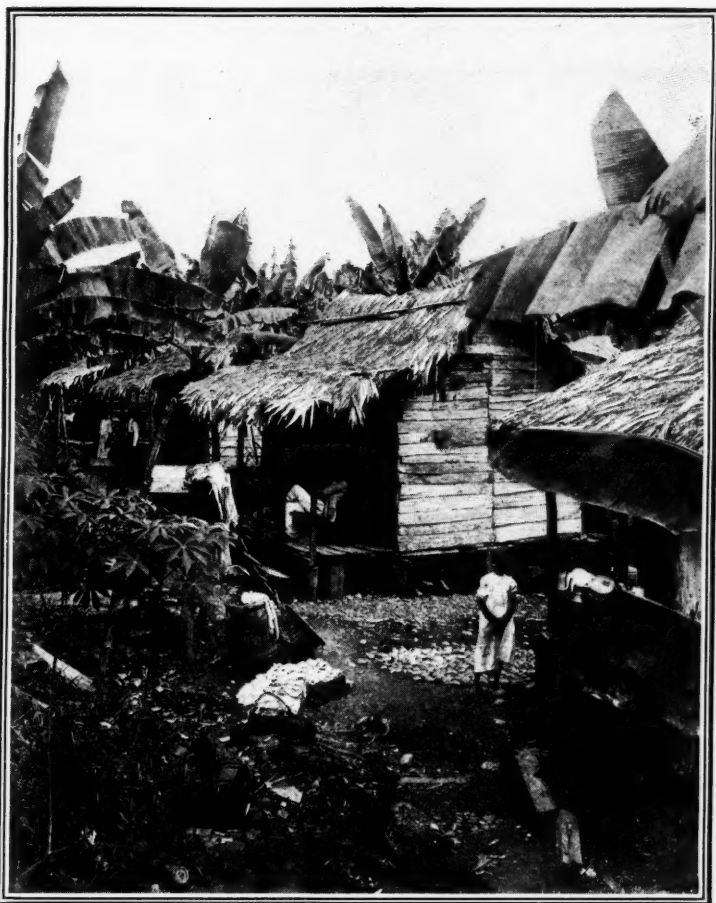
A PIER IN THE HARBOR OF PANAMA.

(Showing the vultures, on top of shed, which are the scavengers of the Isthmus.)

etc., and to the general water-supply.

The most important part of our sanitation, I think, will turn upon the control of malaria in these villages. Most of the houses are still in a pretty fair state of repair, and many of them are still occupied by the families of the former employees on the canal. The men have wandered off to the neighboring republics in search of employment. It is estimated that there is still a population of about fifteen thousand in these villages along the canal. These people are all, more or less, suffering from malaria. The anopheles mosquito, which is the malarial mosquito, bites them, becomes herself infected, and when she in turn bites a newcomer, conveys malarial fever to him. If we introduce forty-five thousand unacclimated people into these villages, intimately associated with the present infected population, our condition, in the course of a year or two, will be about as bad as that of the French. The mosquitoes that became infected from the present population would soon have bitten most of the newcomers, and, in a few months, they would all be suffering from malaria. Now, we propose to organize, as we did in Havana, mosquito brigades in all these villages, who will destroy the breeding-places of the mosquitoes, and thus keep the insect down to its lowest numbers. At the same time, we expect to take all the present population in these villages, find out who have malaria, make a record of each individual case, and keep them under daily treatment till the malarial parasite has disappeared from the blood.

We hope that, a year from now, when our unacclimated population comes, it will be to clean, uninfected villages, with all the present native population free from malarial infection, and that there will be left very few malarial mosquitoes, and that these few malarial mosquitoes, not being able to bite any human be-

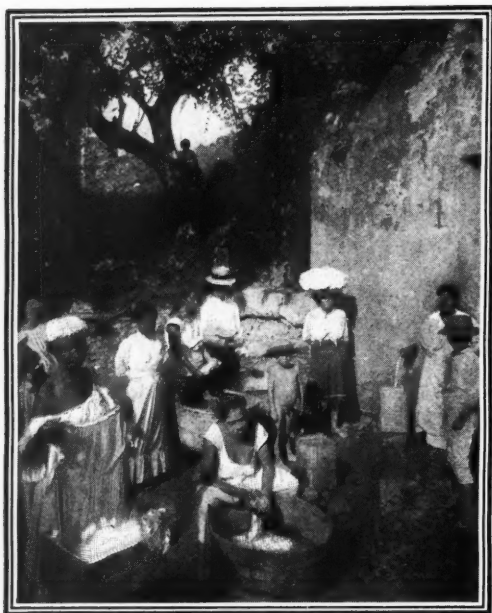


From stereograph, copyright 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

SOME NATIVE DWELLING-HOUSES ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

ing previously infected with malaria, will be harmless. This is not an entirely theoretical scheme. In Havana, yellow fever was cared for in just the way that we propose for malaria. The infected human being was taken and placed under screening, and treated until he was free from infection, and thus no yellow-fever mosquito was allowed to bite him during the infected period and become herself infected. At the same time, wholesale mosquito destruction was carried on.

At the end of about eight months of this work, it was found that the number of yellow-fever mosquitoes had been greatly decreased, and those that were left could find no human being infected with yellow fever, whereby they, the yellow-fever mosquitoes, might become infected, and thus convey it to other human be-



From stereograph, copyright 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

NATIVE WASHERWOMEN OF PANAMA.

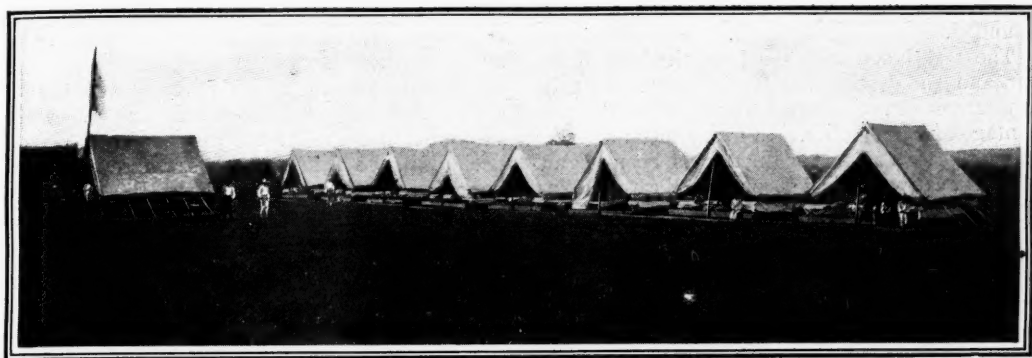
ings. For the past three years, Havana has been free from yellow fever. An unacclimated man can go to Havana now, and though he may probably be bitten a good many times by yellow-fever mosquitoes, these mosquitoes have had no opportunity, in the past three years, of biting a human being infected with yellow fever, and, therefore, are themselves entirely harmless. This condition we hope to bring about in the villages along the canal route by means similar to those adopted in Havana.

In the last fifteen years there have been a good many instances of malaria being controlled, on a small scale, both from the side of destroying the breeding-places of the malarial mosquito and from that of treating the infected human beings so that he could not poison the mosquito. Recently, under the advice of Dr. Ronald Ross, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, the Suez Canal authorities have done some extensive mosquito work at Ismailia, with results entirely satisfactory. But Ismailia is a town of not more than two thousand inhabitants. Our army medical officers, and the army medical officers of other nations, have been quite successful in keeping

small bodies of troops free from malaria in malarious countries, but the only example of any attempt on a large scale, to my knowledge, is at Havana. Here, in a population of about 250,000, simply by destroying the breeding-places of the malarial mosquito, in the course of three years, the average number of deaths was reduced from about 325 per year to 50 per thousand of population.

The attempt to free the whole population from the malarial infection, so that they could not infect the mosquito, has never been tried on any large scale. Koch, in Africa, reports some success on this side alone in small communities. But on the scale on which we shall have to use it at Panama we have no precedent to guide us. The Panama strip is now about as healthy as the ordinary tropical country. The death-rate is a great deal higher than in New York, but this would be the case almost anywhere in the tropics. About twenty people per thousand in New York die every year, and about fifty per thousand at Panama. The general idea about Panama seems to be that we shall suffer as the French did, and as all former European venturers into Panama did, and that, instead of dying, as we do in New York, at the rate of twenty per thousand per year, we shall die, as sometimes occurred to the French and others at Panama, at the rate of five or six hundred per thousand a year. Other men of experience in the tropics, and who have been at Panama for some time, maintain that the matter of sanitation is exceedingly simple and easy, and that the health of the Panama strip ought to be as good as that of most parts of the United States. Both opinions, it seems to me, are extreme, and the truth will fall somewhere between the two. Any health officer, with experience in dealing with a practical question of this kind, will know how exceedingly difficult it will be, in a population of about fifteen thousand people infected with malaria, to devise and apply any system by which the cases can be individually recorded and treated. Personally, I approach the problem with hope, and the expectation of having, approximately, the same success that rewarded similar efforts applied by our military authorities in Cuba. But it is no simple matter. We shall, no doubt, meet with many disappointments and discouragements, and shall succeed in the end only after many modifications of our plans and after many local failures.





THE AMERICAN CAMP AT BAYAMON, PORTO RICO.

THE PORTO RICAN GOVERNMENT'S FIGHT WITH ANEMIA.

BY ADAM C. HAESELBARTH.

WHEN the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico adjourned, last April, it had passed a bill covering recommendations made in Governor Hunt's message, appropriating \$5,000 and providing for the appointment of a commission of three to study the causes of anemia in Porto Rico, and to suggest, if possible, means for the eradication of the disease which afflicts a majority of the island's rural population. Governor Hunt promptly appointed as members of the commission Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; Dr. Walter W. King, assistant surgeon, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; and Dr. Pedro Gutierrez, a talented native physician.

The new anemia commission, as it is generally called, immediately began work by establishing a hospital camp at Bayamon, a few miles from San Juan. The United States Government promptly gave the services of doctors Ashford and King, and also loaned to the commission \$2,500 worth of tents, bed-linen, utensils, etc. The municipal hospital authorities of Bayamon are also coöperating, and several native physicians have given valuable assistance. Fifty patients can be cared for in the tents, and more than five hundred were treated during the first month.

Already the treatment given is meeting with most gratifying results, and the commission seems to have proved that anemia is resultant from contact with infected soil, and that agricultural workers rarely escape infection. As in Porto Rico 63 per cent. of the population

are engaged in agriculture, the state of their health has an important bearing on economic conditions, and the prevalence of uncinariasis is a matter of vital concern. Nearly one-fourth of the deaths in the island are from anemia, and the same disease causes fatal ravages in the Philippines and the Southern States, hence all Americans are deeply concerned.

Doctors Ashford and King have made a long and careful study of uncinariasis in Porto Rico, treating more than a thousand cases, and are convinced that prevalent anemia is caused by the presence of tiny parasites which destroy the hemoglobin, or red coloring matter, of the blood, dissolving it by a poison created by the worm.

The treatment at Bayamon is very simple. Microscopic tests at once reveal the presence of the worm, which is known to exist from the general anemic appearance of the patient. Thymol is used as a vermifuge to expel the parasites, and then a wonderful rise of hemoglobin, with a coincident gain in vitality, is noticed. A single instance of an aggravated case will suffice to show results. Early in April, a man came in a dying condition to the camp. His face was pasty white, his legs were swollen, and his condition was abnormally torpid. Apparently, he was beyond hope, and a few minutes after his arrival he fainted on the hospital porch and was carried to bed. Heart murmurs were pronounced. The first blood test showed the hemoglobin reduced to 26 per cent. By the first week of May it had risen to 80 per cent., and the man was, practically, thoroughly restored to health. His gratitude,

if one may judge by his expressions, was unbounded.

The test blood is taken from the lobe of the ear, and the drop which fills the capillary tube is then tested in the usual way to show the percentage of hemoglobin. In every instance there is a daily rise after treatment has been begun. An exhaustive clinical record of all cases is kept by the commission.

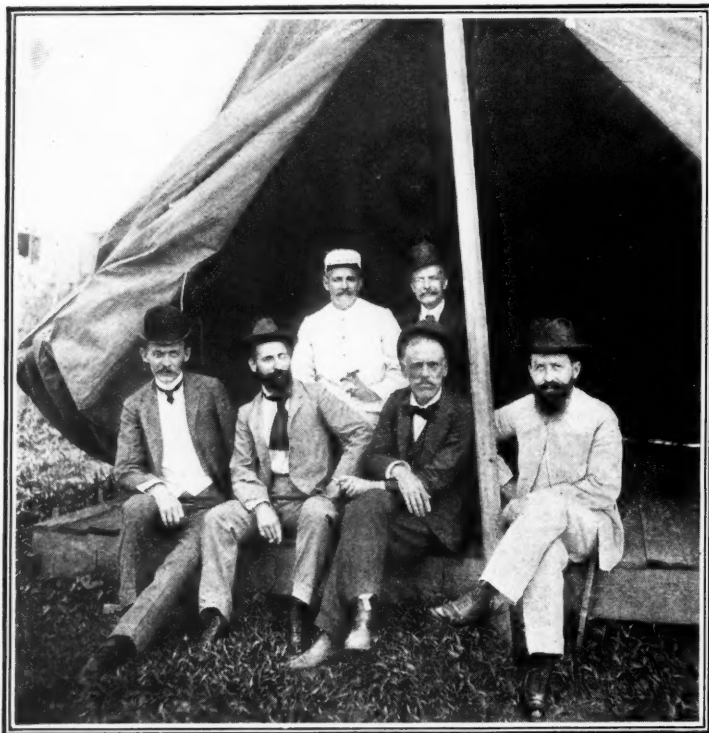
The scenes about the camp, especially in the morning, are sad and striking. In many instances the poor natives come from distant barrios, and are well-nigh exhausted when they reach the scene of relief. It is a pitiable-looking crowd, but it is a representative one, and is a forceful argument in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the commission's work. The patients range in age from eight to nearly eighty, and most of them are prematurely old and show the dire effects of anemia and lack of nutrition. Not until they feel the beneficial effects of the treatment does the shadow of despair leave their faces; then they depart full of hope and, presumably, empty of anemia parasites.

It is the purpose of the commission to send to every health officer of Porto Rico a report of all the experiments, and to urge coöperation and uniform treatment in all parts of the island. Unless this native assistance is secured, the work of eradicating the disease will be very slow, especially in the coffee districts, where it is most prevalent. Some of the Porto Rican doctors are not inclined to adopt readily American methods of practice, and the convincing of these cynics will be a difficult task for the commission to accomplish. Others, on the contrary, are showing keen interest, and are giving hearty support to the workers. Of this type was Dr. Enrique Rodriguez, an ardent volunteer associate of the commission, who was suddenly stricken with heart-failure and was removed from the anemia camp to his home, only to die.

A few of the conclusions of students of the anemia question in Porto Rico will show the importance of the experiments now being made. Gen. George W. Davis, the new governor of the Panama Canal strip, and formerly military governor of Porto Rico, declared in a report: "It is a conservative estimate to place the laboring classes at six hundred thousand souls, who do not own a rood of land, or possess property of any kind, except a miserable cabin or thatched hut and a few insignificant articles of household goods. This comprises what is known to-day as 'jibaros,' or 'peons.'"

Dr. Ashford says that this class furnishes the cases of uncinariasis; that it is his firm belief that 90 per cent. of them living outside of the larger cities are infected with the parasite, and that 75 per cent. of those infected show decided symptoms.

In the cities it is less common, but not 9 per cent. of the population of Porto Rico live in towns of more than eight thousand inhabitants. In the coffee districts, the infection comes largely through the methods of planting the bean in the damp, rich soil. A little hole is made with the finger, and the bean is pressed in



Dr. Bailey K. Ashford. Dr. Enrique Rodriguez. Dr. Cestero. Dr. Gutierrez.

GROUP OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS CARRYING ON THE WORK AGAINST ANEMIA IN PORTO RICO.

with the thumb and covered with earth. Work on sugar estates is the next most dangerous occupation. Children who roll and play in the damp earth of banana patches are especially scourged. The eating of raw vegetables, food eaten with unclean hands, the use of unclean, mud-soiled utensils and clothing, and the drinking of muddy water are a few of the many prolific causes of infection. To these may be added generally bad sanitation, an utter lack of personal hygiene, density of population, topography favorable to the spread of larvæ by heavy rains, and many habits conducive to infection. Few cases are found among the better classes, as these people do not come into contact with the soil. The proved conclusions of the commission, and especially of doctors Ashford and King, from their previous experiments, absolutely refute the recently published assertion that the Porto Rican anemia is the anemia of starvation. There are few peons of Porto Rico who do not have rice, beans, bananas, sugar, and other products in abundance. Such statements, therefore, are misleading and untrue. It is a peculiar fact that the negro race is comparatively immune. Malarial anemia is comparatively rare in Porto Rico.

If, therefore, the general contentions of the commission prove to be absolutely correct, the work of stamping out uncinariasis in the island



A GROUP OF ANEMIC PATIENTS IN GOVERNMENT CAMP.

will be comparatively easy, and the effect upon labor, now held within the grasp of anemia, will be beneficial beyond calculation. A new life will be infused into the working classes, and with that new life will come ambition and renewed physical strength. When that happens, Porto Rico will be transformed into a hive of agricultural industry, and the marvelous little island will prosper as never before, because the mass of her people will be willing and able to work, and thus share the prosperity. "Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished," and seemingly it can be reached through the application of the lessons now being learned in the interesting camp at Bayamon.

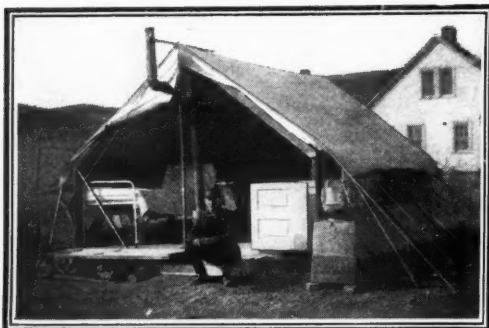
GOVERNMENT CARE OF CONSUMPTIVES.

BY OLIVER P. NEWMAN.

TEN years ago, consumptives went West to die. Now they go West to get well. The great "White Plague," which carries off thousands and thousands of people annually, has been conquered by the man of science. At the convention of the American Medical Association, at Saratoga, New York, a ruddy-cheeked man, weighing a few pounds less than two hundred, talked on tuberculosis. In conclusion, he said: "Gentlemen, I offer myself in evidence as an

example of our cured cases. I was a consumptive two years ago. To the best of my knowledge, I am now entirely cured."

This man was Dr. Paul M. Carrington, surgeon, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, who is in command of the government sanatorium for consumptive sailors at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. When he took command of the sanatorium he had consumption in the first stage. He is now in perfect health.



A PATIENT'S TENT, SHOWING FRONT FLAP AND SIDE WALLS UP FOR VENTILATION.

Within the past few years, sanatoria throughout the West and Southwest have demonstrated that consumption, even in the third stage, can be cured. Probably the best results, as well as the most reliable statistics, come from Fort Stanton. In scrutinizing the results obtained there, two things must be borne in mind:

First—Cases in all stages of advancement are admitted.

Second—Statistics as to improvement and cure are authentic.

In private sanatoria advanced cases are seldom taken, and statistics are frequently gathered with a liberal hand. At Fort Stanton, the statistics are based on actual results. The sanatorium is a government institution, maintained at great expense and by the output of much hard work. The patients are the only beneficiaries. Nothing is to be gained by an exaggeration of statistics.

The sanatorium is under the control of and is operated by the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, which is one of the many bureaus of the Treasury Department. At the head of the service is Dr. Walter Wyman, with the title of surgeon-general. The patients at the sanatorium are seamen employed on vessels of the merchant marine of the United States, keepers and crews of light-houses, officers and men of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and officers and men employed on government vessels other than those of the navy. Patients

are admitted through the United States marine hospitals, which are maintained at practically every river, lake, and ocean port in the United States and its possessions. These hospitals are for the relief of sick sailors, who, as a rule, have no homes, are not legal residents of any civic community, and cannot, therefore, be cared for in county or municipal hospitals. On this account, and because the commerce in which he is engaged is of a national rather than of State or municipal, benefit, the sailor is considered the ward of the federal government.

Whenever the doctors at a marine hospital discover tuberculosis in a patient, they immediately send him to Fort Stanton for treatment. His railroad fare is paid, and his subsistence, quarters, clothing (in some cases), and other necessities are supplied free at the sanatorium, where he may remain until cured, or, if his condition does not improve, until he dies, when he is given decent burial. Thus is the Government doing good in two ways: it is giving relief while they live, and often permanent cure, to afflicted men who are too poor to place themselves in private sanatoria; and it is removing to an isolated place patients infected with a readily communicable disease, thereby lessening, if only a little, the tendency of tuberculosis to spread.

The improvement and cure of consumptives at Fort Stanton have been effected by the treatment of the body of the patient—not by the treatment of the disease. The medical profession does not admit that there has been discovered a specific remedy that will cure consumption. In the absence of such a remedy, the



THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW MEXICO.

(Twenty-five miles west of Fort Stanton. Patients' tents in foreground.)



FORT STANTON PATIENTS ON A CAMPING TRIP IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW MEXICO.

doctors at Fort Stanton call upon nature to do the work of medicine. The whole gist of the treatment is: build up the general tone of the body to a point where the system, of its own accord, will throw off the disease.

To accomplish this, three things have been found to be of paramount importance. They are: rest, outdoor life, wholesome food.

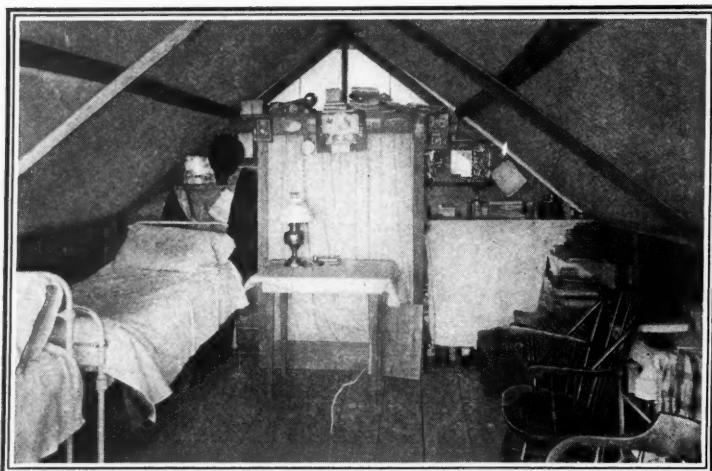
Consumption is the most devastating to the system of all the diseases to which the human body is heir. It not only eats up the lungs, but it reduces the vitality of its victim to the lowest ebb. The most meager student of medical science ought to realize that a body in which the vitality is badly impaired should not be taxed further, but should be given absolute rest, in order that the remaining strength be permitted to fight the disease.

The question of food for a consumptive is even more simple than the question of rest. He should receive plain, well-cooked, nutritious, tissue-building food,—the same food that is given a prize-fighter training for a fight (for the consumptive is training for a hard fight), or an athletic team preparing for a contest. At Fort Stanton, it has been found that eggs and milk are exceedingly beneficial, and patients are given both in abundance. A herd of dairy cattle is kept on

the reservation, and increased from time to time as the number of patients increases. A herd of range beef cattle has been built up and, in another year or two, will supply the sanatorium with beef. At present, meats are bought on annual contract. A large tract of land is devoted to the raising of garden vegetables, although the entire needs of the institution cannot as yet be met in that respect.

"Outdoor life" probably means more at Fort Stanton than at any other sanatorium in the country, because there the patients are out-of-doors, in the actual open air, practically all the time. About half the patients sleep in tents, thereby getting as much and as pure air at night as they would if they were actually out-of-doors, sleeping on the ground, with the naked stars above them. The remainder have beds in specially ventilated dormitories, which they are not permitted to occupy except when they are asleep. All patients are under the direct control of nurses, who are required to keep their charges out-of-doors in the daytime, and the dormitory doors and windows wide open at night.

One of the greatest advantages in the treatment of consumption at Fort Stanton is the climate. The sun shines on an average of three hundred and forty days per annum, and on



INTERIOR OF PATIENT'S TENT.

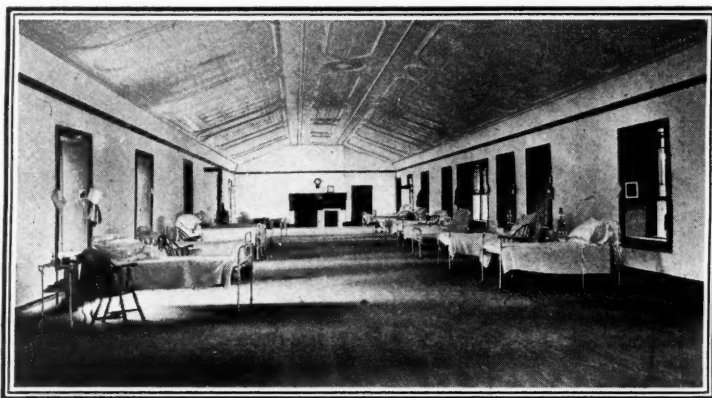
nearly every one of these days it is mild enough for the patients to sit out-of-doors. The winters are mild and the summers cool. The altitude is 6,150 feet, which, combined with the slight precipitation—from 14 to 17 inches, part of which is snow—produces an extremely dry atmosphere the year round. While the temperature on one or two occasions has gone over ninety in the summer, the heat is never enervating. There is invariably a cool breeze. It is always comfortable in the shade, and at least one blanket is necessary at night. All patients sleep well, and as sleep is a great tissue-builder, the cool nights in the summer are almost as beneficial as the clear days throughout the year. In the winter, the temperature at night is almost invariably at freezing or a little below, but the days are almost universally mild.

Half-a-dozen doctors of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, assisted by an equal number of trained male nurses, minister to the wants of the patients. Their duties consist chiefly of symptomatic medical treatment and an insistence on plenty of absolute rest and an abundance of outdoor air and sunshine. The group of buildings comprising the sanatorium lie on the south bank of a beautiful little stream, the "Rio Bonito" (river beautiful), in a grove of cottonwoods and willows. The verandas and broad

stretches of green under the trees are furnished with invalid chairs, in which the patients lounge, sleep, and read by day. Even in the winter they are required to sit out-of-doors, in the sun, in the lee of a building, bundled up in blankets. It is a common sight to see a group of half-a-dozen reclining chairs placed in two or three inches of snow, each containing a patient muffled from head to foot. Occasionally it is quite cold, even in the middle of the day, but that makes no difference. As long as it is clear the patient must remain out-of-doors. At a

low altitude such exposure would be disastrous, but at Fort Stanton the patients do not even "take cold."

What to do to keep the patients' minds in a healthy condition has been a serious problem at Fort Stanton. The natural solution would seem to be, "Provide amusements." But for two reasons amusements must be limited. One is that many require more or less physical exertion, and the other is that an equal number are too exciting, having a tendency to make the patient irritable and to run up his temperature. Certain amusements, however, are provided. On the hills above the sanatorium is a good golf course, where such patients as are able are urged to play and are provided with clubs. Several croquet sets are located on the smooth, grassy spots under the cottonwoods, where patients can be seen playing at all hours of the day and early evening.



ONE OF THE DORMITORIES FOR AMBULANT CASES.

Owing to the generosity of Miss Helen Gould and others, the sanatorium is equipped with an excellent library of standard and current literature. Books and magazines are issued to patients, but all reading must be done out-of-doors. No reading-room is provided in the library building, which, however, has been constructed with broad balconies, supplied with reclining chairs and tables, where patients may read and get the sun at all hours of the day. In the winter months, the monotony is varied from time to time by concerts, given by patients who have a little musical and dramatic ability, and who are in better condition than the majority. The verandas of all buildings are furnished with tables, at which the patients play card games, chess, checkers, etc. In the spring, summer, and fall, such patients as are able are taken on periodical trips into the surrounding mountains. Usually these outings take the form of picnics and last only a day, but occasionally a party is taken out for fishing or hunting and camps for a week or two at a time.

No patient is allowed to take recreation which requires physical exertion without permission from the surgeon in command. Experience has taught the sanatorium officials that too little exercise is much less harmful than too much, which not only retards the patient's advancement, but may help the progress of the disease, and sometimes even kill. A great many of the patients in comparatively good condition are allowed to own and ride horses, as the care of the animal and the riding are beneficial if the invalid can stand the exercise. A great many more of this class are employed at the sanatorium at light work, such as weeding, gardening, caring for horses, distributing subsistence, tending fires, etc. A close watch is kept on them, however, to prevent them overtaxing their strength.

These exercises have been found to be exceedingly beneficial. They break up adhesions and increase the breathing space in the lungs. All patients—largely on account of the breathing exercises—increase their chest expansion from one to three or four inches during the first month or two of their stay at Fort Stanton. It has also been the experience of the doctors there that patients are less liable to have hemorrhages after admission. In fact, a majority of the patients who have had hemorrhages at sea level or in low altitudes cease having them when they go to Fort Stanton. This is due, the doctors believe, to the decreased barometric pressure.

One of the most important features of the work at Fort Stanton is the constant effort on the part of every official connected with the institution to prevent the reinfection of cured or conva-

lescent patients and the infection of healthy employees. Every patient is supplied with a spit-cup, in which he must deposit his sputum. Some of these are fitted with paper fillers, which are removed and burned whenever necessary in brick crematories, several of which are located at convenient points in the sanatorium grounds. Others are metal cups, which are disinfected every morning in a specially designed steam sterilizer. No patient can spit on the ground, or anywhere but in his spit-cup, and remain at Fort Stanton. As science has demonstrated that the disease is transmitted by the inhalation of tubercle bacilli, which are found only in the sputum, in most cases, the utmost rigor is exercised to see that all sputum is destroyed. Recent experiments of injecting dust from consumptives' quarters into guinea pigs has demonstrated that sanitary conditions are as near perfect as possible, and that the liability of a well person becoming infected is practically eliminated.

In reviewing statistics obtained at Fort Stanton, it must be remembered that cases in all stages of advancement, as well as with many, and frequently all, the various complications to which consumptives are subject, are received. Cases known as in the first stage are those in which the disease has not progressed to a point where lung tissue consolidates. The second and third stage cases are those in which the physical signs indicate consolidation, with or without cavities. The second and third stage cases are grouped together because it is frequently difficult, if not impossible, to know just when a patient passes or has passed from the one to the other. The percentage of recoveries and the extent of improvement decrease according to the advancement the disease has made when the cases reach the sanatorium.

The following is a general summary of all cases treated from the opening of the sanatorium, November 1 to April 30, 1903:

Treated.....	470 cases.
Died.....	89 cases, or 19%.
Discharged not improved	20 cases, or 4.2%.
Discharged improved	162 cases, or 34.5%.
Discharged apparently cured.....	51 cases, or 10.8%.
Under treatment April 30, 1903.....	148 cases, or 31.5%.

Eliminating the 148 cases under treatment April 30, 1903, and dealing only with the cases in which treatment has terminated (470 less 148) 322, the statistics are as follows:

Died.....	89 cases, or 27.6%.
Discharged not improved.....	20 cases, or 6.2%.
Discharged improved.....	162 cases, or 50.3%.
Discharged apparently cured.....	51 cases, or 15.8%.

This is what the Government did in three and one-half years: it cured of consumption 51

men who would otherwise, in all probability, have died; 51 cures out of 470 men treated—over 10 per cent.—or more than 15 per cent. of all cases in which treatment had terminated.

Seventy-nine of the 470 patients treated had consumption in its first stage. The remaining 391 had the disease in its second and third stages. The statistics obtained with the former were as follows:

Died.....	2 cases, or 2.5%.
Discharged not improved.....	4 cases, or 5%.
Discharged improved.....	23 cases, or 29%.
Discharged apparently cured.....	28 cases, or 35.5%.
Under treatment April 30, 1903.....	22 cases, or 28%.

In neither of the fatal cases was death due to tuberculosis. Discarding them from the calculations and eliminating the twenty-two cases under treatment April 30, 1903, and dealing only with the remainder of the cases, in which treatment has terminated, the statistics are as follows:

Treated.....	55 cases.
Discharged not improved.....	4 cases, or 7.3%.
Discharged improved.....	23 cases, or 41.8%.
Discharged apparently cured.....	28 cases, or 50.9%.

Following are the statistics for the three hundred and ninety-one second and third stage cases:

Died.....	87 cases, or 22.3%.
Discharged not improved.....	16 cases, or 4%.
Discharged improved.....	139 cases, or 35.6%.
Discharged apparently cured.....	23 cases, or 5.9%.
Under treatment April 30, 1903.....	126 cases, or 32%.

Eliminating the cases under treatment April 30, 1903, and dealing only with the cases in which treatment has terminated (391 less 126), the statistics are as follows:

Treated.....	265 cases.
Died.....	87 cases, or 32.8%.
Discharged not improved.....	16 cases, or 6%.
Discharged improved.....	139 cases, or 52%.
Discharged apparently cured.....	23 cases, or 8.7%.

But 23 cases of the second and third stage class were cured out of a total of 265 cases in which treatment has terminated, as against 28 cures out of a total of 55 first stage cases treated. Over half of the latter were cured, while in the former but about one-tenth. These figures alone are a strong argument for the benefit of open air treatment of consumption in its early stages. The percentages of recoveries in second and third stage cases at Fort Stanton, however, are considered by all authorities on tuberculosis to be unexpectedly high.

Another institution wherein the Government obtains excellent results in the treatment of consumptives is at Fort Bayard, New Mexico.



Appearance when admitted,
May 22, 1902.

Discharged, apparently
cured, October 27, 1903.

ONE OF THE FORT STANTON PATIENTS.

At this station—an old army post—is located the United States General Hospital, for the treatment of officers and men of the army and navy who have contracted tuberculosis in the government service. The hospital, where no regular troops of the line are on duty, is under the command of Deputy Surgeon-General Edward Comegys, who holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the medical department of the army. Dr. Comegys was sent to Fort Bayard last fall. Prior to that time, the institution was under the direction of Dr. D. M. Appel, a surgeon of the army with the rank of major. Dr. Appel went to Fort Bayard, when the station was established as a tuberculosis hospital, six years ago. He was a consumptive in the second stage then. Now he is on active duty in the Philippines—a well man.

Officers of the army and navy are sent to Fort Bayard on sick leave when it is first discovered that they have tuberculosis. If their chances of recovery are good, they are retained on the active list and kept at Fort Bayard until cured and able to return to duty. If, after giving the institution and the climate a fair trial, the indications are that they will never be able to accept regular duty, they are retired for physical disability, and, as retired officers, are entitled to treatment at Fort Bayard as long as they wish to remain there. Enlisted men, to become patients, must be discharged from the service and enrolled as members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, whose inmates are entitled to treatment at Fort Bayard if they suffer from any form of tuberculosis.

There are always between three hundred and fifty and four hundred patients at Fort Bayard, where the percentage of cures has been between 8 and 10 per cent. The treatment is practically the same as that administered at Fort Stanton.

BATTLESHIPS, MINES, AND TORPEDOES.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

THE fighting line, whether of a navy or of a fleet, is an assemblage of its most powerful vessels. It is not any collection of ships, some strong, others weak, which may be fortuitously brought into simultaneous action, but a segregation of the strongest, which, presumably, must encounter a similar segregation of the enemy's strongest. The fighting line is, therefore, a line of champions, and upon its strength, both actual and relatively, to that of the enemy's line, and not upon the aggregate paper strength of the navy to which it belongs, depends victory or defeat. The highest known expression of naval power embodied in a single unit vessel is intended to be the battleship. This is the champion, and with the battleship lines of the world's navies is supposed to rest the ultimate decision of its naval conflicts.

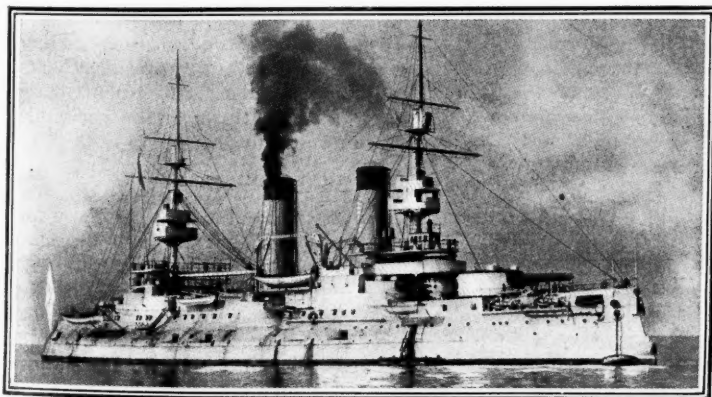
A battleship is a floating and self-moving steel citadel. It carries guns of the largest caliber—12 and 13 inch—besides others of smaller bore. The 12-inch guns in our battleships, now used in preference to the larger type, are capable of sending their projectiles through 21.2 inches of Krupp armor at 2,000 yards' distance with a muzzle energy of 46,246 foot-tons. The Russian and Japanese guns of similar caliber are about one-third less powerful. Battleships are armored in order to protect their crews and guns, and also their hulls and machinery. A belt of armor about 8 feet wide, and extending the whole length of the ship, is used for hull protec-

tion, supplemented by a protective steel deck which slopes upward from the bottom of the armor belt. In addition, there are the coal bunkers, which receive and smother fragments of bursting shell, and the cofferdams filled with cellulose,—a material which, on penetration and wetting, swells up and closes the hole made by the projectile. There has been of late years a tendency to use armor more for the protection of guns and crew than of hull, and therefore the larger guns are mounted in turrets rising out of heavily armored cylinders (barbettes), and the others in casemates covered with thick plating. Necessarily, since so much of her tonnage is devoted to guns and armor, the battleship does not possess either the engine power or the coal-supply of a cruiser. She cannot steam as fast, nor travel without recoaling for so great a distance, but she can give, and especially take, blows far beyond the cruiser's capacity. For tactical purposes, a first-class modern battleship is regarded as a match for four armored cruisers.

NOTHING YET PROVED IN THE FAR EAST.

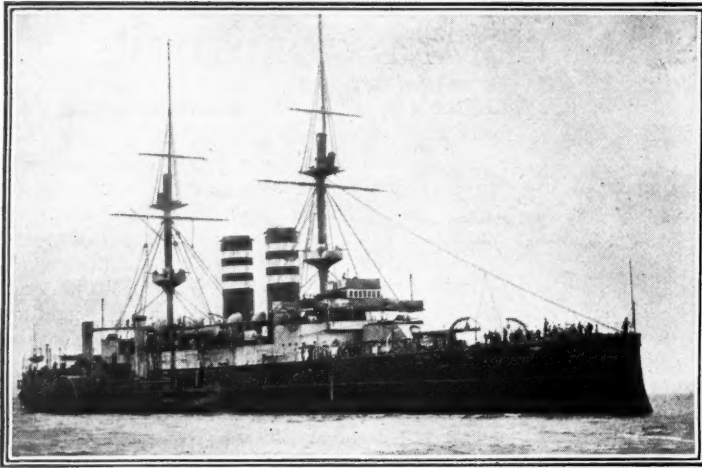
At the beginning of the present conflict, the Russian fighting line in Chinese waters consisted of seven ships.—namely, the *Czarevitch*, *Retsvian*, *Peresviet*, *Pobieda*, *Poltava*, *Petropavlovsk*, and *Sevastopol*. Of these, one, the *Petropavlovsk*, has been completely destroyed, four have been badly injured, and two still remain unhurt in Port Arthur harbor. The Japanese fighting line included the *Mikasa*, *Asahi*, *Shikishima*, *Fuji*, *Yashima*, and *Hatsuse*. Of these, one, the *Hatsuse*, has been completely destroyed, and the remainder are in active service, but their condition is unknown, and is kept carefully concealed by the Japanese.

Up to the present time, these two fighting lines have not met. Therefore, none of the pressing questions relative to battleship efficiency have been answered by the present war. While abundant tests have been made of the resisting power of armor plate and the penetrative power of guns, no nation



THE RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP "CZAREVITCH."

(Built in 1901. Length, 388 feet; displacement, 13,110 tons; speed [on trial], 19 knots; heaviest gun, 12-inch.)



THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP "MIKASA."

(Length, 436 feet; displacement, 15,200 tons; speed, 18.6 knots; four 12-inch guns.
The largest battleship in the world.)

has yet been willing to expend a battleship as a target in order that its resisting qualities as a structure may be determined. It is not certain under what conditions of stress and strain, or of wear, this structure will pass the limit of serious deterioration; it is not certain whether and for how long it can withstand without impairment the shock of its own guns; it is not certain what will happen to it if struck squarely by, say, a 12-inch shell at moderate range, even if the armor at the impact point is not penetrated. No two hostile fleets of modern battleships—no two hostile modern battleships—have ever tried out conclusions. While the battleship is believed to be, as already stated, the highest expression of naval power, and the nations of the world have gone steadily on increasing it in size and in cost, still this course is dictated largely by theoretical conclusions. It is not certain that the battleship is the correct deduction from our present knowledge of naval warfare. It is not apparent how anything but actual trial in war will demonstrate what that correct deduction is.

NO BATTLESHIP TEST AS YET.

The existing conflict has shown, however, that the fighting lines of both antagonists may be materially impaired without any actual meeting of them. The Russian line has been cut down from seven to two effective vessels, and the Japanese from six to five; so that while at the outset, on paper, the Russians had an apparent superiority, the scale is now turned. The obvious result is that the Japanese gained the

ability to transport their armies to the mainland unimpeded by the Russian battleship fleet, which became shut up in Port Arthur.

This was the immediate consequence of the use of the self-propelling torpedo and, possibly, of the fixed submerged mine. While these weapons of themselves are by no means new, the demonstration of their capacities in cutting down the strength of the all-important fighting line is new; and it is this demonstration which has aroused of late the doubts concerning the battleship.

Of course, command of the sea is presumably attainable by a fleet composed of the most powerful units and capable of overcoming the enemy's best fleet,—and, on paper, other things being equal, seven battleships can overmatch five. But command of the sea, in fact, as we now see, can be lost by the superior fleet if it is vulnerable to certain other weapons which can be independently used. This is because the battleship, as at present constructed, cannot resist the submarine mine or torpedo charged with modern high explosive in sufficient quantity to break in its sides. No means has yet been invented which holds out reasonable hope of protection by extraneous contrivances. Nets cannot be employed, and all schemes involving shields surrounding the vessel with an intervening water space have proved ineffectual. Inner partitions of steel, with coal packed between them and the wall of the ship, were on the *Czar-ewitch*, and apparently failed. Much cellular subdivision did not save the *Petropavlovsk*, and her longitudinal bulkhead seemingly contributed to her prompt upsetting through the accumulation of water on one side of it.

WHAT ARE MINES?

It is of interest to understand what these formidable weapons, before which even the most powerful battleship appears as defenseless as a gunboat, actually are.

A submarine mine is simply a charge of explosive inclosed in a case and moored under water in the river, harbor, or channel to be protected. Between two hundred and three hundred pounds of gun-cotton is enough to blow a hole in the bottom of most vessels even at a distance of 20 feet. The mine either

rests directly on the bottom, or it is anchored by a cable so as to float a certain distance below the surface. Floating mines are also called "buoyant mines," and differ among themselves mainly in the way in which they are



A CONTACT MINE.

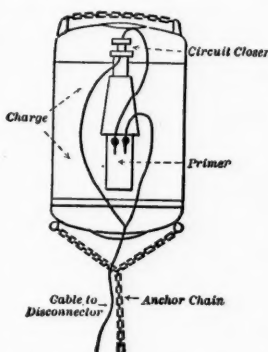
(The mine case is held by its cable just below the surface of the water, the anchor resting on the bottom.)

fired. The simplest and oldest form, equally dangerous to friend and foe, is the contact mine, which explodes only when a vessel actually strikes its projecting firing pin. This was used by the Confederates during the Civil War, and also by the Spaniards at Guantanamo, where adhesive and friendly barnacles fortunately made them harmless. A safer and better arrangement depends upon the closing of an electrical contact by the vessel colliding either with the mine itself or with a buoy connected to it, thus establishing a circuit through which the charge can be fired either automatically or at the will of a controlling operator. This is the usual expedient. The wires are led to a shore station or a ship. When not automatic, the electrical arrangements are such that each mine, as

soon as struck, signals that fact to the operator, usually by lighting an electric lamp. He then presses a key which closes the firing circuit and explodes the charge. He may be far inland and entirely safe from hostile fire, and, of course,

it is not necessary for him actually to see the devoted vessel which thus sends in a signal for its own destruction.

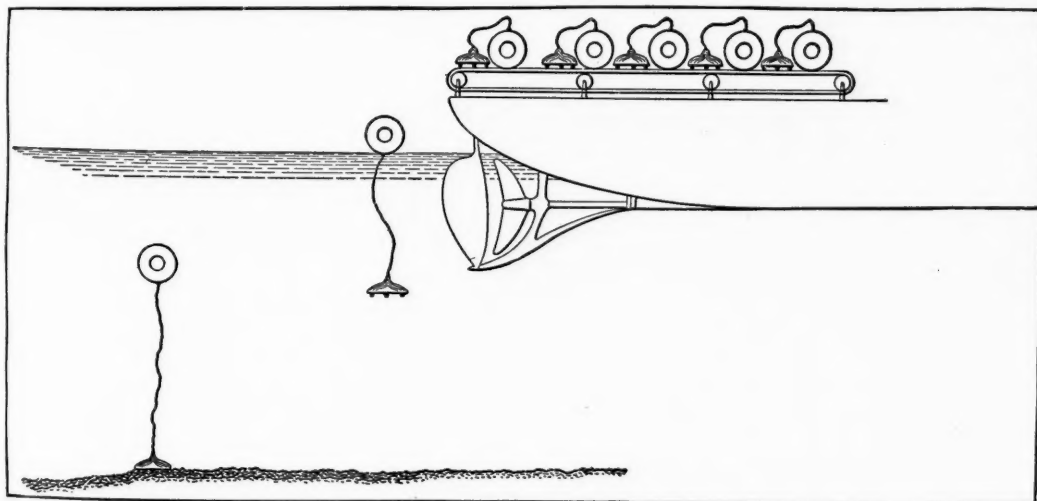
Ground mines, which rest on the bottom, are fired in the same way, and are especially employed when there are swift currents which would tear buoyant mines from their anchorages, or where the water is shallow and there is not much rise and fall of tide. All mines are usually laid in groups, so as



AN ELECTRO-CONTACT MINE.

(The circuit may be broken on shore at will, so as to allow friendly ships to pass in safety; but when the circuit is closed, collision with the mine determines its explosion.)

to form a so-called "mine field" of sufficient area to prevent vessels reaching the harbor or other place to be protected without encountering or



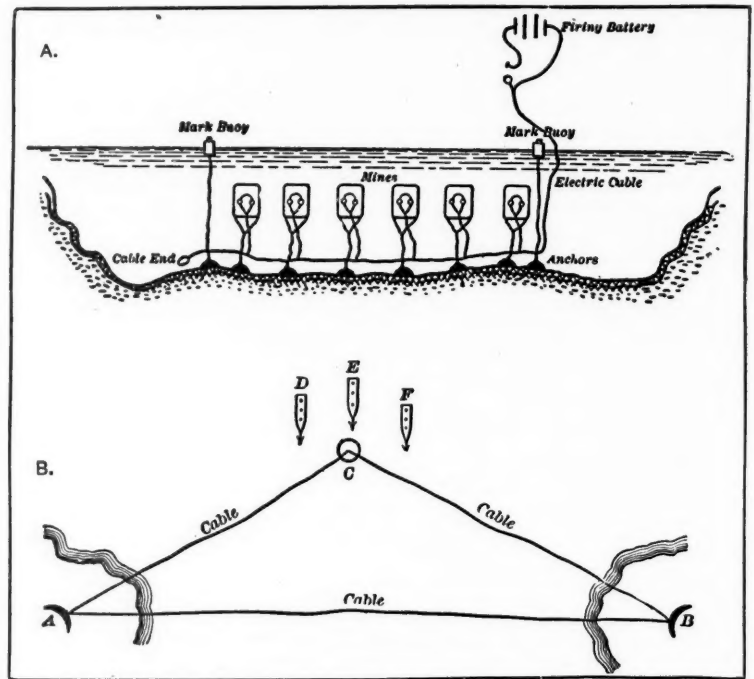
A MINE-LAYING VESSEL.

(Showing a number of mines, together with their anchors, disposed on a belt, the upper portion of which constantly travels toward the stern. The mines are thus dropped overboard successively, and anchor themselves as the ship steams ahead. Mines can be very rapidly laid in this way.)

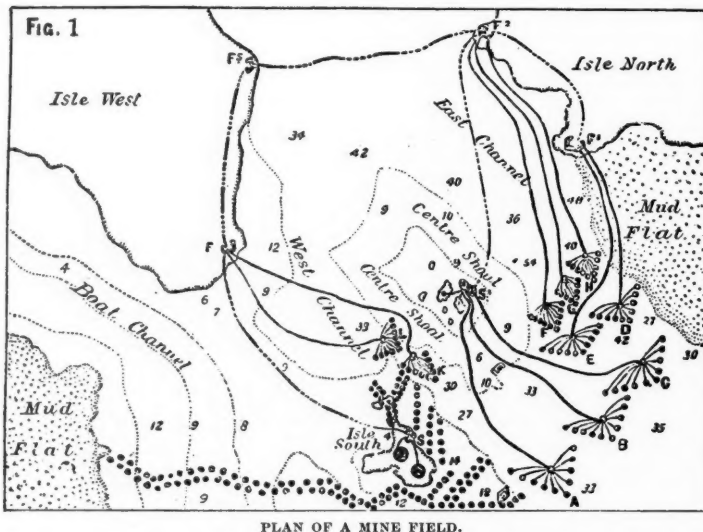
The diagrams of mines in this article are from "Text-Book Ordnance and Gunnery," by Lieutenant-Commander W. F. Fullam and Lieut. T. C. Hart, U. S. N., official text-book of the United States Naval Academy).

passing over them; and a great deal of ingenuity has been expended in devising contrivances whereby one mine of a group or any number of them, or one group or any number of groups, may be controlled as occasion may require.

Because of the perfection to which these devices have been brought and the comparative safety with which mines may now be handled, they are rapidly becoming a part of the equipment of war vessels. Squadrons or single ships now secure protection from attack in harbors in which refuge is taken by quickly mining the approaches; and, in our navy this is made a regular drill during the summer maneuvers, and every effort is exerted to do the work with the utmost celerity. So, also, an inferior force may shut up an enemy in port by

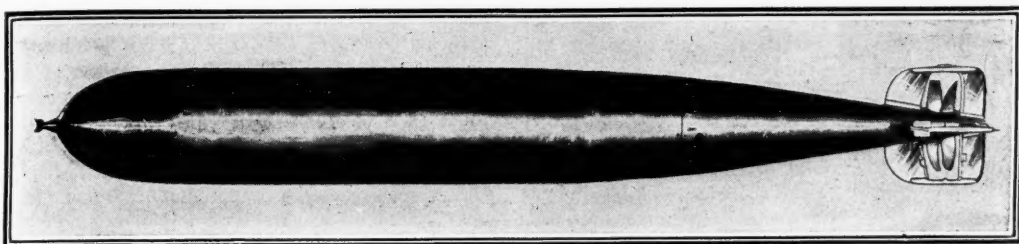


A.—Line of mines on one cable, closing a harbor entrance. The "mark buoys," which are in sight, indicate to the observer on shore when the hostile vessels are in position to be blown up.
B.—Two observers at A and B keep their telescopes trained at such angles that when a ship is seen by both simultaneously, she is then over the ground mine C, and the closing of both circuits determines the explosion. Thus, the vessel E is moving directly into position, while the vessels D and F will pass the mine.



Showing how the mines are distributed in groups in the channels and electrically controlled from the shore. Notice the disposition of the groups in the east or main ship channel, so that a vessel avoiding one group will certainly pass over some other group. The whole protected space is swept by fire of small guns to prevent countermining operations, and is illuminated by searchlights at night.

laying lines of mines across the entrance, an expedient which we did not adopt against Cervera's squadron at Santiago, but which is usually advantageous, since it leaves the blockading fleet free to engage in other operations. The mines which blew up the *Petropavlovsk* and the *Hatsuse*—if they were mines—were evidently of the contact type, and exploded as soon as they were struck. The mine—if it was such—which blew up the *Petropavlovsk* was anchored in place, probably, by one of the Japanese torpedo boats. If the *Hatsuse* was destroyed by a floating mine "ten miles from land," it is safe to conclude that that mine was not anchored where it did its fatal work, but was one



A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO WITH WAR HEAD READY FOR BUSINESS.

which had broken adrift from its moorings. Hence it is as likely to have been of Japanese as of Russian origin.

Where buoyant mines are moored in a tide-way, the force of a heavy gale, united to that of an unusual tide, may tear them from their anchors, and in such case there is no telling where they may go. But no mines are purposely set afloat to drift about aimlessly. They would be as dangerous to friend as to enemy, and the suggestion that the Russians intentionally "filled the waters around Port Arthur with loose torpedoes" is altogether absurd. There has been very severe weather along the Asiatic coast since the attack on Port Arthur began, and if mines have been found far at sea, it is only reasonable to suppose that they were originally in the harbor channels and became swept away. The bay of New York was thickly planted with similar mines during the Spanish war, and several of them, which were detached by storms or broken loose by tugs running into them (while unprimed, of course, otherwise the tugs would have vanished), went out into the ocean. Some were found as far north as the coast of Maine, and others may be floating about yet.

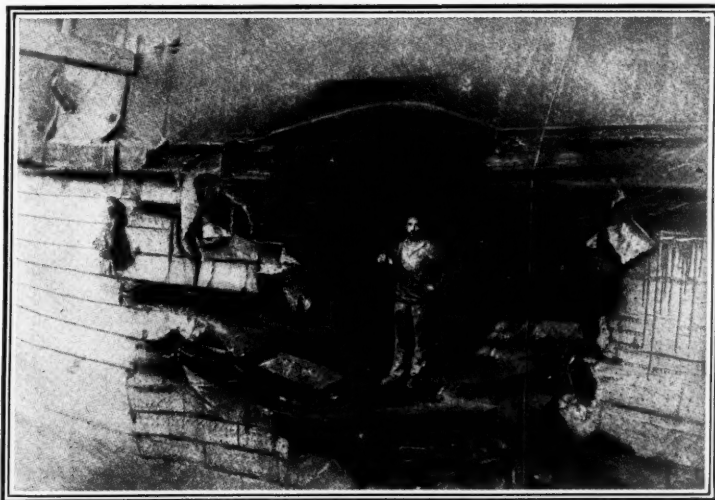
TORPEDOES AND THEIR ADVANTAGE.

While both mine and torpedo accomplish their object by an external explosion which crushes in the bottom or side of the vessel, they are different things. The mine is stationary, the torpedo is movable. The mine waits in ambush for its prey to come to it, the torpedo seeks its quarry. The kind of torpedo most commonly used is that of the Whitehead type, which was fully described in Mr. Hudson

Maxim's article on torpedoes in the May number of this REVIEW.

TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS.

A torpedo boat is simply a light craft having no powers of resistance of its own (for it is usually made of very thin steel), the function of which is to bring torpedoes within range of the vessel or vessels to be attacked. This boat is literally filled with engines, and can steam at a high speed,—from 25 to 35 knots per hour. It works under cover of fog or darkness, or both, and relies upon a sudden, swift dash to close upon its victim and simultaneously to set free its torpedo, which is fired from a swiveled tube carried on the deck. Frequently, as in the first assault on the Russian ships at Port Arthur, a flotilla of these boats attacks *en masse*, and a number of torpedoes are simultaneously discharged in the enemy's direction, with the idea that some fraction of them will certainly take effect.



THE TORPEDO'S TERRIBLE TOUCH.

(A huge hole blown in the side of the Russian cruiser *Pallada*.)

A torpedo-boat destroyer is a larger and faster torpedo boat, designed not only to project torpedoes, but also provided with a battery of guns of sufficient size to annihilate the torpedo boats of the enemy. A destroyer is like a dragon-fly among mosquitoes. It is supposed to be able to catch any torpedo boat and, if need be, to run it down and sink it by the collision. Torpedo-boat destroyers can keep the sea longer than torpedo boats and stand heavier weather, so that under cover of fog or darkness they can be employed to torpedo the fighting line when it is far from land and not expecting any hostile onslaught. Torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers have been used indiscriminately by both antagonists in the present war, and with little differentiation of purpose.

Submarine torpedo boats are not known to have been employed by either Russians or Japanese up to the time of writing, but Russia was reported, in 1903, to be building fifty of them, and it has been persistently asserted that Japan has had four in actual service throughout the hostilities. There are indications pointing to the employment of a submarine in the sinking of the *Petropavlovsk*,—and, indeed, some people have positively asserted that they actually saw the boat just before the fatal torpedo was delivered. If the floating-mine theory is excluded, the destruction of the *Hatsuse*, ten miles from land, also suggests the work of a submarine; but against these suspicions are to be set the positive denials of both combatants that either possesses an available boat of this kind. It is hardly possible, however, to doubt that unless the war is quickly ended, submarines will ultimately play an important part.

The type of submarine used in our navy is capable of running on the surface of the water in the ordinary way when not in action. The boat is then propelled like an automobile, by a simple gas engine. When it attacks, all openings are closed and the boat dives. Motive power is then furnished to the propeller from a storage battery, which also supplies electric lamps for illuminating the interior. Compressed air for the torpedoes, carried in large tanks, serves also for breathing purposes. The vessel is steered both horizontally and vertically by simple rudders, and kept at a definite immersion, usually, from 10 to 30 feet below the surface, with great accuracy. Of course, the helmsman cannot see ahead of him, and therefore he steers his craft by compass, just as he would steer any vessel in the dark or dense fog. He also has the aid of an optical device called the periscope, which is carried above the surface of the water and projects a diminished picture of

the surroundings upon a tablet on the boat. The torpedo is placed in a tube in the pointed bow of the boat, arranged with an air-lock so that water cannot enter, and is projected therefrom by a puff of compressed air. The submarine approaches her prey with her conning tower just awash, so that her helmsman's head and shoulders are above the surface, and thus he is enabled to steer directly for the enemy's ship until some one on board the latter sights what seems to be a harmless keg or barrel drifting by. No chances, however, are taken as to the harmlessness, and the quick-fire hail begins at once. Then the helmsman notes the compass-bearing of his victim and dives. He estimates his distance, and when he thinks he has reached torpedo range, he orders the torpedo to be released, and then twists around and possibly dives deeper to avoid the explosion.

WHAT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED OF THE TORPEDO.

The torpedo, either stationary in the mine or movable and projected from torpedo-boat or submarine, has, as we have seen, really determined the command of the sea in the present conflict. Guns and armor have not to the same extent directly affected the situation. They have been present, but gun-fire has not caused the relative disparity between the Russian and the Japanese fleets, because the fleets have not met.

There is still, however, the question of what part the torpedo will play when projected from vessels in the fighting line; and that raises the whole issue whether the naval conflict of the future between the most powerful of battleships will be mainly a torpedo fight or a gun fight. Preponderating naval opinion is now forcing the installation of submerged torpedo tubes in the battleships themselves.

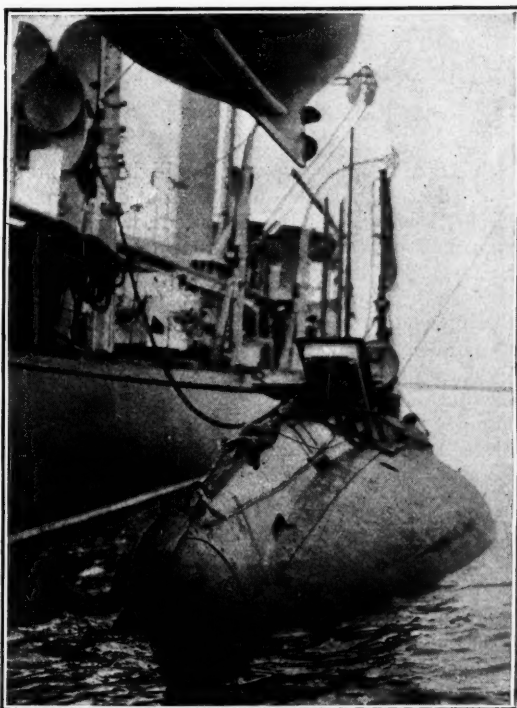
We are spending about three million dollars in doing it. Two tubes will be placed in each of the battleships of the *Pennsylvania* class, and four each in those of the *Louisiana* and *Virginia* classes, in the *Mississippi* and *Idaho*, and in the *Tennessee* and *Washington*.

Torpedo range is now about 2,000 yards. The improvements which are being made, it is estimated, will nearly double this, and that before very long. This means that when two fleets approach each other in order of battle,—usually in line ahead with ships 400 yards apart, and the lines making an angle to one another so that as many guns can be brought to bear as possible,—torpedo firing will begin when the intervening distance is about two miles. This is, if anything, beyond effective fighting range of the guns. As the distance decreases the accuracy of the flight of the torpedo increases, and be-

comes as great if not greater than that of the gun projectiles. What tactics are to be used to meet these new conditions is not yet assured, but that the chances of hits with the torpedoes are very large—one in three under the conditions above stated—is well recognized.

Against submerged torpedoes, guns and armor do not protect. And so, even when we consider the actual fight of ships fit to lie in the line—battleships against battleships—the torpedo instantly obtrudes itself as a factor which must be dealt with. Are we to go on building these huge floating forts, with great superstructures and enormously heavy armor and guns piled high up in them, knowing that a single explosion under water may cause them infallibly to "turn turtle" and plunge to the bottom? Are we to go on building them, with bottoms weaker than those of merchant ships, because hitherto we have not believed in the dangers of torpedo attacks? These are vital questions. They are not influenced by the truism that the fighting line must be composed of the best units, nor do they depend upon endless platitudes with the "command of the sea" as their perpetual refrain. Neither are the answers to them anywhere discernible in what Nelson or Lord Howe did, or in the dusty archives of libraries of naval annals. They belong to the future and not to the past, and the world needs clear, practical brains for their solution, and not those supersaturated with antiquated and obsolete traditions.

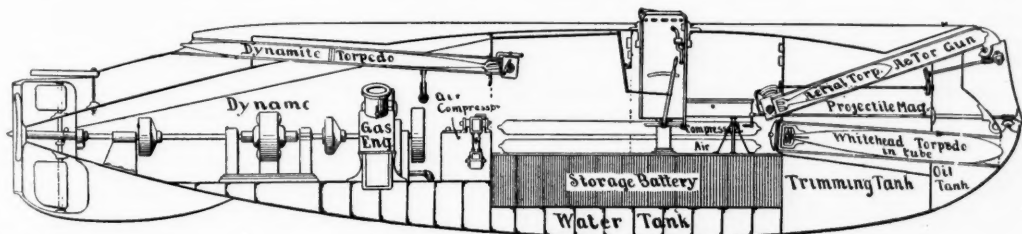
The most immediate of all questions is whether there is any protection obtainable by any method or means for the bottoms of battleships against torpedoes. It is widely believed, for example, that by devoting less weight to superstructure and guns, and more to strengthening the framing and bottom plates, a hull can be made which will resist such attacks. This would probably involve the elimination of the intermediate battery and the restriction of battleship guns to a few of the largest caliber,—a result not impracticable in



A SUBMARINE BOAT OF THE ENGLISH NAVY.

(H. M. Submarine No. 2 alongside H. M. S. Hazard, showing its peculiar bows.)

view of the great celerity we have recently attained in working these huge cannon. It also would probably require the giving up of some speed, as well as of armored protection at the ends of the ship. This, at least, is one possibility merely by way of suggestion. Is it not time we endeavored to think of ways of defending battleships before proceeding to the building, say, of 18,000-ton vessels, at a cost of eight millions each, easily destructible by a few dollars' worth of gun-cotton?



From the Scientific American.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

PRINCE UKHTOMSKY, A RUSSIAN OF THE RUSSIANS.

ONE of the best types of the high-class intellectual Russian of the present day, Prince Esper Esperovitch Ukhtomsky, editor and statesman, has just completed a tour of the United States.

Born in 1861, Prince Ukhtomsky is now in the flower of his activities. A descendant of the ancient Rurik family, he stands very close to the Czar. When his majesty made his memorable journey to the East, in 1890-91, Prince Ukhtomsky accompanied him, and described the tour in his "Oriental Trip of Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovitch of Russia," issued in 1893, published in Russian, and afterward in English, French, and German.

These labors were followed by exhaustive researches into the life of native Buddhist populations which the prince studied during several tours through Siberia and Central Asia, traveling as a member of Russia's Bureau of Foreign Confessions, in the Department of Religious Matters. The results of these studies he elaborated in a number of pamphlets, essays, and magazine articles. He has been very active in politics, and was the founder and is the present head of the Russo-Chinese Bank, occupying, also, a high executive position with the Chinese Eastern Railway.

An uncompromising adherent of the autocratic form of government, Prince Ukhtomsky's views, however, are radically different from the reactionary conservatism of Katkov's *Moskovskaiya Vyedomosti* (Moscow Gazette) and Meshcherski's *Grazhdanin* (Citizen), in that he supports equity and humanity in all governmental policy, and protests against the highhandedness of the corrupt bureaucracy. In the *St. Peters-*

burgskaiya Vyedomosti (St. Petersburg Gazette), of which he is editor, the prince stands for religious tolerance and local self-government.

It is Prince Ukhtomsky's singular view that a Russo-Chinese alliance is a desirable thing for the empire, and he has always favored a transfer of the center of Russia's historic life to Asia.

Prince Ukhtomsky spent several weeks in the United States, visiting Washington and the St. Louis Fair. He did not talk for publication, but, in conversation with Mr. Herman Rosenthal, chief of the Slavonic department of the New York Public Library, who is himself conversant at first-hand with the Orient, and who was an old acquaintance of the prince's father, Prince Ukhtomsky declared that he is convinced that the struggle with Japan will continue through several years yet to come. This view may be attributed to the well-defined conviction of the prince that his government should never withdraw its hold on Manchuria and the far East. Mr. Rosenthal does not desire to make



PRINCE ESPER ESPEROVITCH UKHTOMSKY.
(The Russian statesman-editor, who has just completed a tour of the United States.)

public anything further said to him by the prince, but declares that on his trip through New York's "East Side" Ukhtomsky evinced great interest in the economic and educational progress made by the Russian Jews in this country.

It is curiously significant of the anomalous conditions in Russia that on the very day the prince was in New York his St. Petersburg newspaper received its "second warning" from the press bureau. This is evidence that, despite his firm adherence to the autocratic form of government, the prince's views, as set forth in his daily newspaper, are found to be altogether too liberal for Minister von Plehve.



SOME REPRESENTATIVE POLISH JOURNALS.

WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN POLAND AND FINLAND.

TWO recent news dispatches from Russia have piqued our curiosity as to the periodical press of the two subject peoples of the empire—the Poles and the Finns. One announced (the announcement has not been confirmed) that the imperial government had granted to the Polish “reconciliation” weekly, *Kraj*, of St. Petersburg, a concession to publish, at the Russian capital, in the Russian language, and for the instruction of the Russian people, a Polish weekly, to be known as the *Polsky Vjestnik* (Polish Messenger). The other stated that the Finnish journal, *Amerikan Kaiku* (American Echo), published in Brooklyn by the exiled Finnish editor, Eero Erkko, had been denied the right to circulate in Russia.

The Poles and the Finns have many more periodicals than the rest of the empire; and, de-

spite the rigorous censorship,—which, of course, falls most heavily on these peoples,—their daily journalism and magazine literature are very highly developed.

An illustration of the difficulties Polish editors have with the censor is furnished by the recent action of the Russian Governor-General Chertkoff in summoning to his office the chief editor of the *Kurjer Warszawski* (Warsaw), and ordering him to dismiss his court reporter and his secretary. These officials had been responsible for the phrase in one of the court reports, “A swindler, a certain Chertkoff.” The governor-general held that this was inserted for the purpose of ridiculing the name Chertkoff; so he demanded the dismissal of the two men. Another instance was recently reported from Ger-

many. The managing editor of the *Gornoslantak* (Kattowitz) was fined 450 marks (about \$110) for the publication of a poem in which mention was made of Russian oppression of the Poles. The German prosecuting attorney declared that, even though the poem referred to Russian Poland, it would be likely to incite aspirations for independence in the Poles under German rule.

The Poles have had an extensive periodical literature for a century or more. The central cities of the three divisions of the ancient commonwealth—Warsaw, in Russia; Cracow, in Austria, and Posen, in Germany—are also centers of publication of Polish periodical literature.

Chief among the Polish monthly reviews and magazines is the *Ateneum* (Athenaeum), of Warsaw, a serious monthly, publishing fiction, history, and politics. The *Biblioteka Warszawska* (Warsaw Library), which is more than sixty years old, also publishes science, fiction, history, and politics. It is conservative. The *Przeglad Wszechpolski* (Pan-Polish Review), of Cracow, is the organ of the Polish National Democratic party. It is thoroughly liberal, but not revolutionary. There is also a scholarly quarterly review, the *Kwartalnik Historyczny* (Historical Quarterly), of Lemberg.

A number of high-class weeklies are published in Warsaw, Posen, and Cracow. The *Kraj* (Country), of St. Petersburg, is strongly conservative and Russophile. It advocates reconciliation with Russia; and its editor, Erasmus Piltz, is one of the most prominent advocates of reconciliation, which is, however, abhorred by the patriotic party. The *Kraj* is read by the rich gentry in Lithuania and the Little Russian provinces. It is given much freedom by the censor. It is well illustrated, one half being given to the editorial statement of news, and the other to art, letters, and science. The *Tygodnik Ilustrowany* (Illustrated Weekly), of Warsaw, is the *Harper's Weekly* of Poland. This oldest of the Polish picture papers is excellently illustrated and up-to-date. It contains fiction and light popular science, and is very popular with educated Poles the world over. In politics, it is mildly conservative. One of its strong features



MARYAN GAWALEWICZ.
(Editor of the *Bluszez*, of
Warsaw.)

is the reproduction of famous paintings. The *Biesiada Literacka* (Literary Banquet), of Warsaw, resembles the *Tygodnik*. It is, however, more conservative and a little more popular in treatment of science and politics. The *Bluszez* (Ivy), of Warsaw, is the popular magazine for women; it is illustrated, and contains stories and descriptive articles, poems, popular science, dress patterns, and so forth. This is one of the oldest Polish journals, and is at present edited by Maryan Gawalewicz, the poet and *littérateur*, and probably the best known of living Polish editors. Among other popular and influential weeklies are *Prawda* (Truth), of Warsaw, very liberal, and the organ of the "positivists" in poetry and fiction; *Przeglad Tygodniowy* (Weekly Review), of Warsaw, liberal, and popularly scientific; *Wendrowiec* (Traveler), of Warsaw, illustrated, and devoted to travel and science; *Praca* (Work), of Posen, patriotic, anti-German, and very popular. There are two comic weeklies, the *Djabel* (Devil), of Cracow (recently suppressed), and the *Bocian* (Stork), of Posen.

There are innumerable Polish dailies. The oldest is the *Gazeta Warszawski* (Warsaw Gazette), founded in 1761. Most of these appear in the morning, except on the days following Sundays and holidays. In Warsaw, the largest Polish city, the best known is perhaps the *Kurjer Warszawski* (Warsaw Courier). This is a morning and evening paper, sixty-four years old, independent in politics, and strictly a newspaper. It is very popular and enterprising, and is edited with high literary touch. The *Kurjer* exemplifies the Polish daily. It is edited in a dignified style, and contains news, editorials, and interviews on every subject which the censor will permit—and the inevitable *feuilleton*, or popular love-story. The other journals of Warsaw are similar in conduct to the *Kurjer*. The *Wiek* (Century), is very conservative, patronized by the rich, the bourgeoisie, and the gentry. It is one of the oldest Polish dailies. The *Kurjer Poranny* (Morning Courier), and the *Kurjer Codzienny* (Daily Courier), are popular morning dailies, more or less independent. The *Gazeta Polska* (Polish Gazette) is old and conservative. In Łódź, the second city of Russian Poland, the chief daily is the *Goniec Łódzki* (Łódź Messenger). It is the manufacturers' organ, and is rather conservative and pro-Russian.

In German Poland, the best-known journal is the *Dziennik Poznański* (Posen Daily), of Posen, a very conservative sheet, the organ of the Polish party in Germany. It advocates reconciliation, and is widely read abroad. Posen has another patriotic Polish daily, the *Goniec Wielkopolski* (Messenger of Great Poland). The

Gornoslantzak (the Upper Silesian) is a vigorous patriotic journal of Kattowitz, German Poland.

One of the most famous and best known of the Polish daily press is the *Czas* (Times), of Cracow. This is a very conservative, long-established journal, published both morning and evening, and is the organ of the rich nobility in Austrian Poland. It is pro-Austrian, not averse to Russia, and is generally held to be clerical in its sympathies. The *Nowa Reforma* (New Reform), of Cracow, is liberal and patriotic, and strongly anti-Russian and anti-German. It is widely read by the "small gentry" throughout Galicia.

Głos Narodu (Voice of the People) is anti-Semitic. There is also a Socialist journal published in Cracow, the *Naprzód* (Forward). This is edited by the famous Daszynski, the Socialist member of the Austrian Parliament. The *Naprzód* is reliable, and very influential, especially among the working classes.

In Lemberg, the largest city in Galicia, or Austrian Poland, the chief daily is the *Słowo Polskie* (Polish Word), a high-class journal, the organ of the Polish National Democrats. The *Słowo Polskie* is liberal, but anti-socialistic. It has the largest circulation in Austrian Poland. The *Dziennik Polski* (Polish Daily), of Lemberg, is a popular newspaper, with no particular party leanings; the *Kurier Lwowski* (Lemberg Courier) is radical, while the *Przeglad* (Review), also of Lemberg, is the official organ of the pro-Austrian party.

There are several influential and well-known religious periodicals, the *Katolik* (Catholic), published in Oberschlesien, strongly Catholic, patriotic, and anti-German, the *Przeglad Katolicki* (Catholic Review), of Warsaw, and the *Przeglad Powszechny* (Universal Review), of Cracow.

The peasants have a number of periodicals devoted to them exclusively, among which we find the *Polak* (the Pole), of Cracow, a monthly of politics and literature, strongly liberal and patriotic; *Ojczyzna* (Fatherland), of Lemberg, also strongly patriotic, and *Przyjaciel Ludu* (People's Friend), Lemberg, organ of the peasants and the peasants' party in the Galician Parliament. It is strongly anti-aristocratic. There is also a special little weekly published in Cra-



SOME REPRESENTATIVE FINNISH JOURNALS.

cow for the servants, the *Przyjaciel Slug* (the Servant's Friend), which consists of stories, religious advice, general information, and entertainment. The Polish Hebrews have several journals of their own. In Warsaw, there is the *Izraelita* (the Israelite), pro-Polish, and the *Haze-firah* (the Dawn), also of Warsaw, "separatistic," the former a weekly, the latter a daily. The Socialists, also, have a monthly, *Przedswit* (Dawn), published in Cracow, and the *Robotnik* (Workman), published in Warsaw, a secret revolutionary organ.

There are several journals published in Polish for the benefit of the two million Poles in this country, the best known being the *Zgoda* (Concord), of Chicago, organ of the Polish National Alliance in the United States, which is liberal and patriotic in its policy.

THE PERIODICAL PRESS OF FINLAND.

Up to February, 1899, there were more than two hundred newspapers published in Finland. The Russian imperial edict in that month suppressed many of them, and up to date twenty-four have been forbidden to appear. But two hundred newspapers in a population of two and one-half millions is a record for education unequaled in all the world except in the United States.

In order to fully comprehend the magnitude of the power in the hands of the governor-general of Finland, one need only recall the difficulties a newspaper publisher has to encounter. When he is ready to bring out a newspaper, he must first issue a sample edition, and send copies thereof to the chief censor's office, accompanied

by a detailed account of the programme which he will follow. Furthermore, he must furnish certified proofs of his moral character, his business integrity, etc. The chief censor's office takes all this under consideration, and then refers the matter to the provincial governor, who, in his turn, refers it to the local authorities of the place where the paper is to be published. If the application for a permit get an indorsement in all these quarters, it is finally submitted to the governor-general, who acts upon it arbitrarily—and in many cases adversely—without paying very much attention to all the preceding red tape.

Should the governor-general graciously choose to permit the establishment of the newspaper, the troubles of the publisher are by no means at an end. Every time he prints an issue, he must send the first two copies to the local censor, who has to pass upon the contents before the paper may be circulated. If that official should discover anything reprehensible or displeasing to the Russian Government, he strikes it out, and returns one of the copies to the publisher, with an order to omit the objectionable matter before printing.

Nearly two-thirds of the Finnish periodicals are printed in the Finnish, and the remainder in the Swedish, language. Of this number, ninety-five are daily or weekly publications. Most prominent among them are the dailies published in the capital, Helsingfors. The *Päivälehti* (Daily News) is the most extensively circulated one among the Finnish-speaking inhabitants. Its undaunted opposition to the Russification of Finland's national institutions has more than once caused it to be temporarily suspended by the governor-general. Helsingfors has also two dailies in the Swedish language, the *Hufvudstadsbladet* (News of the Capital City) and the *Helsingfors-Posten* (Helsingfors Post). Both of them are, together with the *Päivälehti* and nearly all the newspapers in Finland, of the same tenor, a quiet, dignified opposition to the steadily increasing Russian influence upon Finland's national affairs.

Among other newspapers of some significance may be mentioned the *Åbo Tidningen* (Åbo News), a Swedish daily, in Åbo; the Finnish *Aamulehti* (Morning News), in Tammerfors; the Finnish *Karjala* (Carelia is the name of a province in Finland), in Viborg; the Finnish *Luohi* (a

mythological name), in Uleaborg; the Finnish *Otawa* (the Pleiad), in Kuopio, and the Swedish *Vasa-Posten* (Vasa Post), in Vasa. The last-named city was for a time altogether without news of its own, all of the local papers having been suspended.

Of monthly periodicals, there are two eminently worthy of notice. One is the *Finsk Tid-*

skrift (Finnish Magazine), and the other, the *Valvoja* (Guardian). The former is in the Swedish, and the latter in the Finnish language. Both have literary, and generally scientific, contents, and are of the highest standard.

Many of the journals of Sweden are read in Finland, especially the Stockholm dailies, but you could not hire a patriotic



EERO ERKKO.

(Editor of the *Amerikan Kaiku*, recently expelled from Russia.)

Finn to read a Russian newspaper.

One of the Finnish governor-general's prerogatives in regard to the newspapers is that he can, by a threat of suspending the paper, force its publisher to dismiss his editor. This has happened quite frequently, and on one occasion, in 1900, the governor-general in this way had four able editors dismissed at one time. One of these editors, who was exiled from Finland last year, for the same reason that had brought him down from the *Päivälehti's* editorial chair, is Mr. Eero Erkko, who came to the United States and established, in Brooklyn, New York, a weekly newspaper, the *Amerikan Kaiku* (American Echo), through which he can freely speak his mind. It did not take long, however, for the governor-general to prohibit the circulation in Finland of the *Amerikan Kaiku*. At the same time, several other Finnish-American papers met a similar fate, among them being the only Swedish-Finnish newspaper in America, the *Finska Amerikanaren*, which is also published in Brooklyn.



CANADA'S COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION.

BY P. T. M'GRATH.

(Of the St. John's, Newfoundland, *Herald*.)

WITHIN the past five years, Canada's total trade has increased by 65 per cent.; that of the United States, 33 per cent.; that of Britain, 19 per cent. Canada's foreign trade is \$83 *per capita*; that of the United States, only \$35. Her revenue is \$12.49 *per capita*, and her expenditure \$9.56; the United States' revenue being \$7.70 and expenditure \$7.04. The public debt of Canada is but \$66 *per capita*, while that of her sister commonwealth—Australia—is \$230. Canada's over-sea trade last year was \$451,000,000,—more than double that of Japan; almost equal to Russia's. Her merchant shipping tonnage exceeds Japan's; her railway mileage is half that of Russia.

Every section of Canada has shared in this wonderful betterment. The fisheries of the maritime provinces have steadily grown in volume and value through the stimulus of an annual distribution, in bounties, among the fishermen of \$160,000,—the interest on \$4,500,000 obtained under the Halifax award of 1897 for allowing the United States fishermen free entry to Canadian waters for a term of years. The forest wealth of the Laurentian valleys has been yielding most generous returns, owing to the rapid depletion of the American woodlands increasing the price of this commodity. The dairy and fruit exports from Quebec and Ontario have trebled in extent and quadrupled in price. The manufactures of the Eastern areas have gradually expanded, until they form a noteworthy feature in the country's assets, while the great Northwest,—the vast prairie country, the home of the farmer and the ranchman,—is pouring out annually a wealth of yellow grain and kindred products which represents a condition unequalled in any region that has lacked the talismanic influence of gold, which caused the "rushes" to Australia, California, and the Klondike.

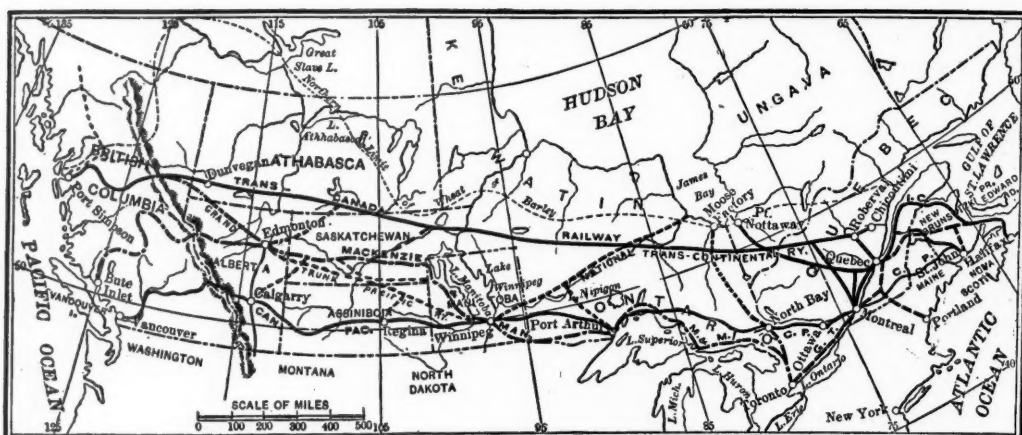
TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

It is now thirty-seven years since the federation of Canada was accomplished, and about half that space of time since what was then thought the visionary prospect of spanning the continent with the Canadian Pacific Railway was conceived. The Northwest was considered

a wilderness of snow and ice,—a vast, lone land, tenantless save by the bison and the red man. Phenomenal has been the change since then. Along the international boundary, twenty years ago, was an acreage of 250,000 under crop, yielding 1,200,000 bushels of wheat. Now the acreage is over 4,000,000, and the annual yield 110,000,000 bushels, while population, acreage, and output are augmenting at a rate no other country can approach. The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Canadian minister of the interior, asserts that "the wealth-producing power of the individual is fully four times greater on the prairie farms of the West than in any other portion of the country," and he estimates that there is abundant room there to sustain from fifteen to twenty millions of people.

To-day, so amazing has been the development of the Northwest, the Canadian Pacific Railway is unable to serve its commercial needs. "Canada's hopper," as Sir William Van Horne, the chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, tersely put it, "has grown too big for the spout." The grain-production of the territory is too enormous for his road, practically double-tracked though it is with sidings and sentineled with elevators. Every fall there is an absolute congestion, with grain coming out and lumber, coal, and other commodities going in. Consequently, much of this traffic has to be handled by American transportation agencies. The United States has 2,000 cargo boats on the Great Lakes, while Canada has only 30; and all the principal American railways have working alliances with those of Canada. Therefore, two other transcontinental railway systems are now being projected for Canada, that the wheat belt may be properly served. These are the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern lines, bisecting the prairies at distances apart which will enable the as yet untilled areas to be brought into speedy cultivation, and affording facilities for peopling the tenantless wilds at a rate undreamed of ten years ago.

The original proposal for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was to start from Moncton, in New Brunswick, and proceed by the most direct line (avoiding the Maine boundary) to Levis,



MAP SHOWING NEW CANADIAN RAILWAY ROUTES.

where it would cross the St. Lawrence River, by the Quebec bridge, to Quebec, thence westwardly through the famous "clay belt" of Ontario, tapping the Nipissing, Algoma, and Thunder Bay districts, north of the Canadian Pacific Line, on the upper shore of Lake Superior, to Winnipeg, thence northwestwardly, beyond Prince Albert and Edmonton, to the Pine River and Peace River districts of the northern prairies, and through the Peace River Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, to find a Pacific outlet and terminus at Port Simpson. The scheme was afterward modified by negotiations between the Canadian government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and is now under consideration by the Dominion Parliament, so it is impossible to say at this writing in what form it will eventually emerge.

The Canadian Northern Railway, which contemplates the amalgamation of several other small lines to form a transcontinental line, is designed to start at Quebec and run to Owen Sound, on Lake Huron, by absorbing the Canada Atlantic Railway, at which point steamships would form a connecting link with Port Arthur, on the western border of Lake Superior, where the rails would be resumed and continue northwestwardly, touching Prince Albert and Edmonton, and crossing the Rocky Mountains to Bute Inlet, on the Pacific. This line has several stretches built, but has not been unified into a homogeneous system.

IMMIGRATION.

Nothing so eloquently attests the altered attitude of the world toward Canada as her increased immigration, and especially that from across the American border. In 1893, only 10,681 immi-

grants entered Canada, whereas in 1903 the total had grown to 124,653. It is quite true that last year 1,000,000 immigrants landed in the United States, or just eight times as many as in Canada, but when the superior status of the latter is considered,—Canada's immigrants coming chiefly from the British Isles and the frugal peasantry of northern Europe, as compared with the Slavs and the "Dagoes" who make up so large a proportion of Uncle Sam's,—it is manifest that Canada has no cause for complaint. Moreover,—and this is the most remarkable feature of the situation!—while Canadian farmers have ceased to cross to the American border States, American farmers are migrating to the Canadian Northwest in thousands. In 1896, only 44 Americans applied for homesteads there, while in 1902 the number had grown to 21,672, and last year this total more than doubled, rising to 47,780, which figure is expected to duplicate itself again during the present season.

CANADA'S WHEAT YIELD.

The reasons for this astonishing exodus from the middle West are that the best lands there have long ago been settled on, and for the inferior ones prices are asked from five to twenty times as large as more fertile ones can be obtained for in Canada. The average yield of wheat for western Canada last year was over twenty-five bushels to the acre, while that of the Western States did not exceed fourteen. The Canadian prairies, too, are virtually unlimited in extent, stretching from the international boundary to the confines of the Arctic Ocean, and from Hudson Bay to the Rocky Mountains,—a territory whose superficial area is about 250,000,-

000 acres, or nearly eight times as large as New York State. Yet of this vast region not more than 4,000,000 acres, or one-sixtieth of the whole, is yet under cultivation, though it produces 110,000,000 bushels of cereals annually, —wheat, barley, oats, and corn.

Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner, recently stated in England that within ten years Canada would be able to feed the British Isles; and Mr. Theodore Knappen, of Minneapolis, the greatest flour-producing center of the world, in an address before the State Bankers' Association, predicted that within a decade Canada would yield 250,000,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, supplies the necessary data to confirm these generalizations. He prints a parallelogram of sixty-seven squares, representing what is estimated to be the wheat-growing lands of Canada, and shows that if one of these sixty-seven were planted with wheat, and if the yield equaled the average of Manitoba for the past eighteen years, as much grain would be produced as the British Isles now draw from the whole world. He says:

Let us see how far we have already got toward this goal of 2,000,000 bushels. The wheat acreage in Manitoba alone, in 1902, was 2,040,000 acres, and that acreage yielded 63,000,000 bushels of wheat. Four times that acreage, at the Manitoba rate of 1902 per acre, would yield all that Great Britain requires, with 20,000,000 bushels over; and Manitoba contains 64,000,000 acres of land surface from which to select the 8,000,000 acres required. In 1899, Manitoba had 623,245 acres under wheat. Without any stimulation,—just by ordinary operations of settlement,—the development has been from 623,245 acres to 2,100,000 acres, and the production from 7,200,000 to over 53,000,000 bushels.

CANADIAN SENTIMENT.

Coincident with the expansion of Canada's resources and the marvelous growth of her property has been born a national sentiment. This, no less than economic reasons, has dictated her policy of developing the Northwest. She aims to become a sister state rather than a mere province; and she is anxious as to her national safety, with such a powerful neighbor to the south of her. She would become self-centered and independent of outside aid. She chafes under the spectacle of United States railways hauling her products, and United States seaports forming outlets or inlets for her commerce. She also fears that United States antagonism may cause the repeal of the bonding privilege by which Canadian goods are carried across American territory in bond, or an embargo on the shipment of wheat from American ports, as the Southern States prohibited the export of cotton during the Civil War. Should this be done at a criti-

cal period, Canada's commerce would be crippled and the British Isles reduced to the verge of starvation. Supplemental to these facts is the contention of some authorities that the grain exportation of the United States has now reached its high-water mark, because with all its prairie lands virtually under cultivation, and its population growing at the rate of two or three millions a year, the country's domestic needs will absorb larger quantities of its total grain product each year, so that within twenty years it should have little, if any, to export.

Canada's grand ambition is to become Britain's granary, and to send forward these breadstuffs by Canadian railway and steamship lines alone. The weakness of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, from the commercial standpoint of Canada, is that its western connections facilitate the "routing" of grain exports *via* American channels, while its military drawback is that certain of its western stretches near the boundary, and its short line through Maine, are exposed to American attacks. Its rivals, the New National Transcontinental (Grand Trunk Pacific) and the Canadian Northern, are so located as to be free from this peril, and they will be, essentially, "all-Canadian" lines, though, in winter, when the St. Lawrence is frozen, Grand Trunk freight may be shipped *via* Portland as well as St. John or Halifax.

CANADA'S OCEAN PORTS AND MERCHANT MARINE.

The difficulty in all Canada's scheme of commercial development is that her national waterway—the St. Lawrence route—is available for only seven months of the year. The Laurentian Valley is the natural outlet for the products of the American West, as of the Canadian Northwest, but the short period of navigation militates seriously against it. Nor has Canada any winter port which can be regarded as being on an equality with American competitors,—Portland, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. St. John and Halifax involve long rail hauls for grain freights, and the former could be "bottled up" by the United States fleet in the Bay of Fundy. Halifax, of course, is one of Britain's strongest outposts, but navigation to and from there in winter is impeded by the ice floes on the Grand Banks. Hitherto Montreal has been the great commercial center of the Dominion, but it is now proposed to make Quebec a terminal of the new railway systems, and to span the St. Lawrence there will be a bridge, affording through railroad communication with the entire continent. This will make it possible to multiply indefinitely the shipping facilities during the season of open water, and lessen, if not

remove altogether, the congestion now experienced every autumn in grain shipments from the Northwest.

Among other alternatives now being suggested in the same direction is the utilization of Hudson Bay by running ocean steamships there during the period in which it is navigable, bringing in European cargoes for western sections, or for the far East, and taking out grain, lumber, or mineral cargoes, a branch line of railway connecting the bay with the Canadian systems. Another scheme is for a railway through northern Quebec and Ungava to Hamilton Inlet, in Labrador, which would insure a splendid shipping port for five months of the year,—the outlet for a region rich in wood, minerals, and peltries. Lastly, the navigable period of the St. Lawrence may be increased two months by converting Paspibiac, in Gaspé Bay, into a shipping center, for it is open a month after the St. Lawrence River freezes, and is accessible again a month before the river opens.

Canada's fleet of freighters has grown in response to her needs. Last year, 777 steamers loaded at Montreal, against 721 the year before, the tonnage being proportionately greater also. To these results the purchase, by the Central Pacific Railroad, of sixteen fine ships of the Elder-Dempster fleet has materially contributed. Canada has not yet, however, attained to the dignity of a fast Atlantic passenger service. Many shipping authorities hold ocean "greyhounds" to be needless, and they all have compromised on the new Allan Line turbine steamships, making seventeen knots, which will take up the mail contract in August next. Meanwhile, everything is being done to develop ocean transportation. A permanent government commission on this problem has been appointed. Canal tolls have been abolished. Shipping facilities are being improved. St. Lawrence navigation is rendered more safe. An active propaganda is being conducted in the American West to attract immigrants across the border, and Europe-bound freights to Canadian outlets.

Canada is centering all her efforts on capturing the British market. Her exports of food-stuffs to Britain increased in value from \$27,747,962 in 1892 to \$77,810,532 in 1902. The British Isles import, roughly, four-fifths of their breadstuffs, and the proportion is growing. The wheat acreage in those islands in 1875 was 3,737,000, with a population of 31,000,000, while in 1901 the acreage had dropped to 1,957,000, though the population had grown to 41,000,000. The United States is the largest supplier of the

requisite stocks, and this causes the fear among some imperialists that she might cut off the export of grain if she ever became involved in war with Britain. Consequently, the peopling of Canada's Northwest is welcomed, because this will soon put it out of the power of the United States to "corner" wheat or cripple England in this way in a national emergency, as other countries would stand ready to supplement Canada's exports, and three-fifths of the world's shipping flies the British flag. It only remains, then, for Britain to maintain by her fleet her command of the seas, especially of the transatlantic highway. That she is doing. The fortifications at Halifax are being strengthened. The North Atlantic squadron is being increased. A naval reserve has been formed in Newfoundland, and is being extended to Canada. The fortifying of St. John's is under consideration, and the protection of the cables across the Great Banks is already provided for.

THE ANNEXATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

To complete her national status, Canada needs only to acquire Newfoundland. This colony has steadily refused to federate, and no machinery exists to force her. Canada, latterly, has come to see in Newfoundland's independent existence a menace to herself, because if Newfoundland fell into hostile hands in time of war it would paralyze Canada's commerce, lying, as the island does, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and dominating the ocean routes which Canada employs. Therefore, owing to the Bond-Hay treaty, the possible purchase of St. Pierre-Miquelon by the United States, and the dispute about Hudson Bay, Canada is renewing her efforts to include Newfoundland in the federation. Furthermore, Newfoundland controls the Atlantic fisheries question with her bait supply, so essential to the French, American, and Canadian trawlers on the Grand Banks. She has crippled the French by her "Bait Act," denying them bait because of their bounty-fed competition with her fish. She concedes the Americans their adjunct only because the Bond-Hay treaty is awaiting action by the Senate at Washington, and can hamper them also if it is rejected. She grants the Canadians bait as fellow British colonists, but subject to her own regulations. Under confederation, the Ottawa government would assume this authority, and might use the bait question as a lever to force from the United States some reciprocity compact, just as Germany has been compelled to capitulate in the tariff war she had waged against the Dominion.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

ORGANIZED CAPITAL VERSUS ORGANIZED LABOR.

VARIOUS explanations are given to account for the present wave of opposition to trade-unionism that is sweeping over the land. In an article on the new employers' association movement which he contributes to the July number of *McClure's*, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker specifies two causes as accounting for the present activity of the employers in this direction. He believes that the movement is due, first, to the sudden recognition and fear of the real power of the new unionism. The object-lesson presented by the recent action of the United Mine Workers of America, with three hundred and fifty thousand members and four million dollars in their various treasuries, in deliberately voting *not* to strike, and to accept a reduction in wages, is regarded by Mr. Baker as an effective illustration of the real power of organized labor; for this, as Mr. Baker points out, was a victory of unionism over itself, and an evidence of farsighted leadership and excellent discipline. Such an object-lesson, however, although impressive, would not have been sufficient to incite the employers to counter-organization. The real cause of the employers' activity is doubtless to be found in what Mr. Baker terms the excesses of a false power,—an inflated unionism.

THE NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. Baker divides the employers as now constituted into two classes,—first, those who propose to fight the unions; and, second, those who seek to deal with the unions. The leaders of the first class, he says, emphasize the fact that industry is war, while the leaders of the second class declare that industry is business. To the first class belong nearly all the newer organizations, especially the Citizens' Alliances of the West. The Citizens' Industrial Association, of which Mr. D. M. Parry is president, is a fair type of these alliances. The membership of this organization, including its affiliated associations, numbers many thousands of manufacturers, merchants, and other business men, a large proportion of whom were never organized before. Some of the citizens' alliances, notably that of Denver, are made up of citizens generally, including even non-union workmen. While varying widely in some of their features, these organizations generally announce the following

principles: the "open shop," no sympathetic strikes, no violence to non-union men, no limitation of output or of apprentices, no boycott, and some even go so far as to declare against arbitration, trade agreements, and picketing.



MR. DAVID M. PARRY.

(President of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America.)

Most of the organizations of this class, like the labor unions, are secret both as to their membership and as to their methods of business.

ANOTHER TYPE,—THE ILLINOIS COAL OPERATORS.

The second class of employers' associations, organized to deal with the unions, includes most of the older and more experienced organizations, like the Illinois Coal Operators, the National Stove Founders, the American Newspaper Publishers, the Typothetæ, and the master builders of many cities. Many of the leaders of these associations have made a study of the labor problem for years. They look upon the labor union as an accomplished fact in the business world,

and their prime object is to deal with the unions on a friendly basis. These organizations have no secrets either as to membership or as to methods. Mr. Herman Justi, the Illinois Coal Operators' commissioner, said to Mr. Baker:

It is extremely curious that as business men we should be inclined to omit the element of labor from the ordinary rules of business. We contract for our raw materials after a friendly conference with the man who has raw materials for sale, and in turn we dispose of our products by friendly agreement with the buyer. Why should we not treat labor, so far as the wage question is concerned, as a commodity and agree to buy so much of it at such a price after a friendly conference with those who have labor for sale?

While recognizing the fact that the miners' union, like other labor organizations, is still practising many abuses which must be wiped out before it becomes a thorough-going business organization, Mr. Justi declares that the union has not only been of great value to the laborer, but has been a good thing for the industry as a whole. For more than six years, the system of joint agreement between the operators and miners has been in force in Illinois, and during that time there has not been a single general strike, nor any local strike of any consequence. Mr. Justi declares that these agreements have saved the operators, as well as the mine workers, hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE SAME WEAPONS USED BY BOTH SIDES.

In regard to the methods employed by the more aggressive of the employers' associations and those of the unions, it would seem, from Mr. Baker's account, that there is little to differentiate the one from the other. While the strike is the chief weapon of the unions, the lock-out is the chief weapon of the employers' associations. While employers usually denounce the sympathetic strike, it is a singular fact that this same weapon is resorted to by the associations against the unions in the form of sympathetic lock-outs. This has been done especially in Colorado. The boycott, too, has been adopted by some associations, and has proved as effective in the hands of the employers as when wielded by the unions. There are even "scab" employers, Mr. Baker tells us, and he cites the example of the Fuller Construction Company, in New York City, and states that the employers are as bitter against such offenders as the unions are against the non-union workers.

THE BASIS OF SUCCESSFUL TRADE AGREEMENTS.

Among the associations that deal with the unions, one of the most successful is the Chicago Metal Trades Association, an organization of

more than one hundred manufacturers, employing about fifteen thousand men. The president of this association is Mr. John D. Hibbard, of the John Davis Company. In the course of his conversation with Mr. Baker, some of the principles of his organization were summed up as follows:

1. That the employer and the worker are naturally antagonistic, exactly as the seller and buyer are antagonistic—but not necessarily pugilistic.
2. That the right isn't all on one side.
3. That the old idea among employers of waiting until there was trouble and then getting together hastily to meet a well-trained labor organization was no more sensible than sending a mob out to meet an army; and, finally, that a good fighter doesn't despise his opponents,—an important point.

In formulating their agreement with their employees, the Metal Trades Association insists upon four cardinal principles,—first, no limitation of output; second, no sympathetic strike; third, no cessation of work under any circumstances; and, fourth, the freedom of employment of labor. On the question of the "open shop," the association says to the unions: "We will not compel any man to belong to your union in order to work in our shops, and you should not attempt to make us. A man coerced by us or intimidated by you is of no value to you. There's the non-union man; if you can persuade him fairly to belong to your union, all right; if not, you must not interfere with him or his work."

Mr. Baker's general conclusions on the subject of organizations are as follows:

1. Both sides have an equal right to organize.
2. Employers' associations cannot refuse to the unions the same rights and the same methods of fighting which they themselves exercise, and *vice versa*. If one side boycotts and "slugs" and uses injunctions, the other side will use the same weapons. If one side deals fair, it will get fair dealing from the other side sooner or later.
3. Absolutely stable and continuing conditions are not possible in industry any more than in any other department of life; both sides must be prepared for constant readjustment and for the attendant concessions.
4. The condition at present most favorable to industry would seem to be one of strong, well-disciplined, reasonable organization on both sides. A great disparity of strength always means the abuse of power by the more vigorous organization.
5. Organization always presumes a fighting force, as each nation has its standing army, but the prime object should be peace.
6. The same qualities of fair dealing, honesty, and personal contact required in business generally are equally necessary in buying and selling labor—a transaction which is, after all, neither sentiment, nor warfare, nor speechifying, but business.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER AS SEEN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

IN view of the serious criticisms that have been made from time to time on the conduct of our soldiers in the Philippines, ever since the beginning of the American occupation, six years ago, it is interesting to have the opinion of a disinterested foreign observer. Such a man is A. Henry Savage Landor, the famous Asiatic traveler and explorer, who has recently returned from a protracted journey through the Philippine Archipelago, and who contributes a study of the American soldier to the *North American Review* for June.

Mr. Landor, while not himself a military man, has had unusual opportunities for observing the American soldier, both in active service and in time of peace. Most of the accusations that have been brought against our troops in the Philippines Mr. Landor regards as "absolute nonsense," and the other few as "almost nonsense." "There have been cases, of course, where American soldiers have actually—but generally under severe provocation—lost their heads and behaved in an inhuman way; but these cases, when the facts are impartially sifted down, are but few and far apart." Mr. Landor attempts no defense of those who have actually been guilty of inflicting unnecessary cruelties on the natives; and he unsparingly condemns the "water cure," and calls for the punishment of actual offenders. But he deplors the fact that the names of many brave and innocent officers have been "mercilessly dragged in the mire, either through the spite and jealousy of others or on meager and untrustworthy testimony of interested parties."

THE OFFICERS AND THEIR CAPABILITIES.

This is what Mr. Landor has to say of our army officers as a class:

I have had the honor of meeting a great number of American officers, both during the Chinese war and in various parts of the Philippine Archipelago, and I was in most cases struck by the morally magnificent type of men who lead the American army—fair, open-minded, business-like, hard-working officers, combining patience in tedious plodding through excessive office-work with pluck and dash, and, above all, tact and accurate judgment when in the field. It is not to be regretted that the American officer lacks the overwhelming love for wearing-apparel which characterizes military men of many European armies, and his simplicity of clothing is, indeed, well matched by his easy, manly, sensible manner. There is no superfluity of gold braiding, no idiotic monocle deforming one section of the face and impeding the sight, no exaggerated sword dangling noisily upon the ground, no swagger worth noticing; but when it comes to doing the actual work of a warrior, although it is accomplished with no show and no pomp, it is done well, very well.

Mr. Landor recognizes the polish of manner acquired by West Point graduates, but he is impressed also by the "remarkable, natural, gentlemanly manner of those many officers who have risen from the ranks." To any one who is familiar with the similar class of men in the European armies, Mr. Landor says that this trait is particularly noticeable, and is due mostly to the fact that, taken personally, the American soldier is vastly the superior of the European in intelligence, and, although often but self-taught, he is most often better educated than the average soldier of other countries.



AMERICAN ARTILLERY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Lander has a word of commendation for the modest way in which American officers live in the Philippines. He says that the regimental mess was generally of the simplest description, absolutely devoid of luxury. The food was of the most humble kind. While many officers suffered from dysentery or other internal troubles, all seemed happy enough, and one seldom heard a grumble.

Some of our officers at inaccessible posts seem to have been overworked unnecessarily. Mr. Lander cites the case of one officer who filled no less than fourteen different posts, and, after some years of strain, broke down. Mr. Lander noted, however, with interest, that an American officer, besides being a splendid soldier, "can be switched on to outside work of the most varied kinds." Some of the most practical provincial civil governors were detailed from among army officers. Several of the government bureaus in Manila were in charge of army men, and they did not object to running farms and schools.

THE VIRTUES OF THE MAN IN THE RANKS.

The private soldier seems to have impressed Mr. Lander hardly less favorably. "If you can discard the blunt manner (which is mostly assumed to show his independence) and the pro-

fusion of swear-words (which seem to come somewhat more naturally) interspersing his conversation, there is something very nice about the American soldier. He is intelligently simple in his ways, ever full of resource, quick and shrewd, unboundedly good-natured, and possibly he is, of the soldiers of various nationalities who have come under my observation, the most humane of them all. I have seen men in the field, on more than one occasion, whom, from outward appearances, one would put down as perfect brutes, gentle and considerate,—almost as gentle as women,—toward wounded comrades or fallen enemies."

Mr. Lander is inclined to the opinion that the American soldier is the type of the soldier of the future. "He is a general and a tactician in himself. He possesses a great deal of dash and courage, much unconscious perception and natural intelligence." For fighting purposes, Mr. Lander regards the American soldier at present as nearly perfect as he can be made under existing circumstances. His health and endurance are improving, but should be made better. Mr. Lander thinks it a great pity that the American soldier drinks more copiously than wisely, but he lays part of the blame for that bad habit on the interference of the good people at home who have abolished the canteen.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ON THE RAILROAD STRIKE OF 1894.

TEN years ago, a strike broke out in the city of Chicago which soon involved railroad transportation in more than a score of States in the West and Southwest. The widespread violence and rioting that accompanied this strike have not been equaled in any labor disturbances that have occurred in recent years. The strike attained its importance as a menace to the industrial peace of the country through the adoption by the American Railway Union, a newly organized body of railway employees, of the cause of the Pullman employees, who had ceased work because of a reduction of their wages.

On June 26, the American Railway Union's order forbidding the handling of Pullman cars became operative throughout the membership. At that time, the Pullman Company's service covered about one hundred and twenty-five thousand miles of railway, or approximately three-fourths of all the railroad mileage of the country. Railroad companies which were using Pullman cars also had contracts with the United

States Government for carrying the mails, and many of them were engaged in interstate commerce. In refusing to assist in the hauling of Pullman cars, the membership of the Railway Union, of course, interfered with the carriage of the mails, and also with interstate commerce in many instances. It was this feature of the situation which made the strike of great moment to the United States Government, and which gives special importance to the historical review of the strike by ex-President Cleveland which appears in the July number of *McClure's*.

Mr. Cleveland cites many official documents and reports which show that the menace to government interests was well considered by the federal officials at Chicago at an early stage of the strike, and that the Attorney-General's office at Washington took prompt and vigorous measures to prevent interference with the mails and with interstate commerce. The district attorney of Chicago, having reported by telegraph, on June 30, that mail trains in the suburbs of the

city had been stopped by strikers on the previous night, that an engine had been cut off and disabled, and that conditions were more and more likely to culminate in the stoppage of trains. Attorney-General Olney, on the same day, authorized the employment by the United States marshal of a force of special deputies, to be placed on trains to protect mails.

With reference to the provision of the Constitution that the United States shall protect each of the States against invasion, "and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence," ex-President Cleveland remarks that there was plenty of domestic violence in the city of Chicago and in the State of Illinois during the early days of July, 1894, and that no application was made to the federal government for assistance. "It was probably a very fortunate circumstance that the presence of the United States soldiers in Chicago at that time did not depend upon the request or desire of Governor Altgeld." Mr. Cleveland then cites the section of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizing the President to call out the militia, and to employ the land or naval forces of the United States to enforce the execution of the laws, and to suppress rebellion, domestic violence, or combinations.

On the second day of July, General Miles, who was then commanding the Military Department of the Missouri, at Chicago, was directed to make arrangements for the transportation of the entire garrison at Fort Sheridan,—infantry, cavalry, and artillery,—to the Chicago lake front. On the same day, a sweeping injunction was granted against Eugene V. Debs, president of the Railway Union, and other officials of the organization, and the special counsel of the Government expressed the opinion that it would require the assistance of the troops to protect the transportation of the mails. On the following day, the United States marshal at Chicago, seconded by Judge Grosscup and the special counsel of the Government, applied to Attorney-General Olney for the assistance of the troops in enforcing the injunction, as trains were obstructed in entering the city. Orders were immediately sent to Chicago for the prompt movement of the regular troops, and Colonel Crofton's command arrived in the city on the morning of July 4. General Miles at once assumed the direction of the military movements. Six companies of infantry were ordered from Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas, and two companies from Fort Brady, in Michigan, to Fort Sheridan. On the next day, General Miles reported the open defiance of the injunction by the mob,

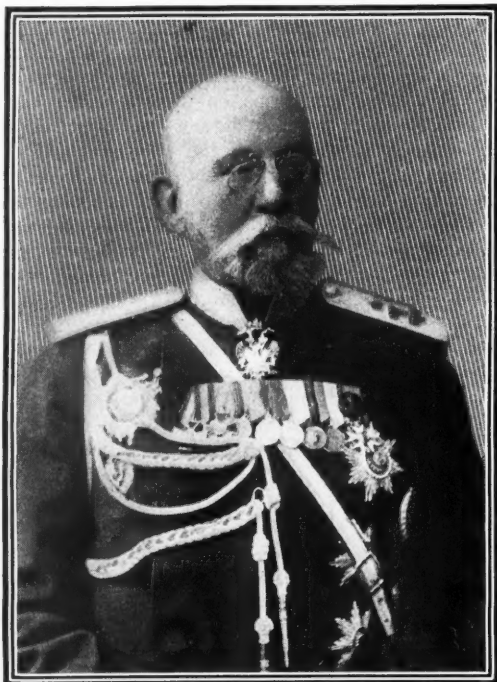
and he was directed to concentrate his troops, that they might act more effectively in the execution of orders. On the following day, General Miles reported that of the twenty-three roads centering in Chicago, only six were unobstructed in freight, passenger, and mail transportation, thirteen were entirely obstructed, and ten were running only mail and passenger trains. On July 8, an executive proclamation was published in Chicago warning citizens against aiding, countenancing, encouraging, or taking part in unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages. Two days later, President Debs and other officers of the union were arrested on indictments found against them for complicity in obstructing the mails and interstate commerce. A week later, Debs and the other officers were charged with contempt of court in disobeying the injunction; and, instead of giving bail for their freedom, they preferred to be sent to jail. About this time, the strike collapsed, and on July 20 the last of the United States soldiers were withdrawn from Chicago and returned to the military posts to which they were attached.

Debs and his associates, having been found guilty of contempt of court by the circuit court and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail, an application on their behalf was made to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of *habeas corpus*. On May 27, 1895, the court rendered its decision, upholding the decision of the circuit court and confirming its adjudication and the commitment to jail of the petitioners. According to Justice Brewer, the two questions of importance thus decided were: First, are the relations of the general government to interstate commerce and the transportation of mails such as authorize a direct interference to prevent a forcible obstruction thereof? Second, if authority exists—as authority in governmental affairs implies both power and duty—has a court of equity jurisdiction to issue an injunction in aid of the performance of such duty? The court answered both of these questions in the affirmative, and fully approved the imprisonment of Debs and his associates. In concluding his chronicle of the eventful summer of 1894, Mr. Cleveland says:

Thus, the Supreme Court of the United States has written the concluding words of this history, tragical in many of its details, and in every line provoking sober reflection. As we gratefully turn its concluding page, those most nearly related by executive responsibility to the troublous days whose story is told may well congratulate themselves, especially on their participation in marking out the way and clearing the path, now unchangeably established, which shall hereafter guide our nation safely and surely in the exercise of its functions, which represent the people's trust.

RUSSIAN "REFORM" IN FINLAND.—THE FINNISH CASE.

THE assassination of Governor-General Bobrikoff again calls attention to Russia's "benevolent assimilation" of Finland. A number of Swedish magazines consider the subject in current issues. The imperial manifesto of



GENERAL BOBRIKOFF, RUSSIAN GOVERNOR OF FINLAND.
(Shot by a Finnish member of the opposition, June 15.)

February, 1899, intended to practically do away with the Finnish constitution, failed utterly because its authors ignored the Finnish capacity for resistance. So believes Konni Lilliacus, a Finnish writer, who contributes to the *Nordisk Revy* (Stockholm) a study of the campaign for the Russification of Finland. The Czar and his advisers, says Mr. Lilliacus, seem to have forgotten that Finnish development was due to Finnish labor unaided for centuries, and that the Finns must be judged by another than the Russian standard of civilization. Accustomed to blind obedience from their own people, they evidently believed the manifesto would have like results in Finland. The first great protest against the decree seems to have greatly surprised the autocracy. Officially, all the protests were ignored, but the provisions of the manifesto did not go into effect for two years.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE FINNISH LANGUAGE.

The next attack was on the Finnish language, in the form of a decree requiring the use of Russian in the administration of the country. This decree also suspended the right to assemble for meetings.

But, really, neither of these results was accomplished. Certificates testifying to a knowledge of Russian are certainly necessary for the holding of official positions, but no competent persons knowing the Russian language can be found to fill the positions in the administration of the state. Nevertheless, so much was gained by the proclamation in regard to the official use of Russian that the Finnish Senators, who would not give their consent to the enactment of the decree, resigned their offices. Governor-General Bobrikoff was thus able to fill their places with persons who were ready to yield obedience to whatever commands were issued by Russia. Notwithstanding all this, however, the reforms of the military service were not brought nearer accomplishment. Even in Russia, within the supreme council of the empire, the proposed reforms were opposed by the majority. Yet the minority, consisting of the most influential elements of the court, experienced no great difficulty in obtaining the Czar's consent to the issue of the new ukase entirely ignoring the existing law as to the Finnish army. The ukase was issued in 1901.

HEROIC FIGHT OF THE FINNISH SENATE.

But the Russian military reforms in Finland were not thereby consummated, nor are they to this day. The ukase resulted in a new monster petition of remonstrance from the Finns, signed by about half a million men and women, and the ministers of the churches refused to read the ukase from the pulpits.

The heavy penalty imposed by Bobrikoff upon the disobedient had no effect. The governor-general and the reconstructed Senate then issued a proclamation that the summons to army service should not be issued, as heretofore, by the Finnish official charged with that duty, but upon notice from the Senate; yet it was found impossible to get physicians for the inspection of the recruits. For some years, Russian physicians were appointed, but they were insufficient in number and effectiveness. It was thus evident that, in spite of the unlawful proceedings of the Senate, the attempts to introduce the Russian military rules would prove an entire fiasco. In many places, the summons was entirely ignored, not a single recruit appeared, and in other places only those presented themselves who were certain to be rejected on account of bodily ailments.

A MESSENGER TO THE CZAR.

In order to save the situation, the Finnish governor in Wasa, Colonel Björnberg, undertook a trip to St. Petersburg, and obtained an audience with the Czar, explaining to him the whole

situation,—that the Finnish people would never consent to any decree relating to the new military service which would originate in a manner contrary to the law of the country.

The Czar listened with the greatest interest, thanked the governor, reproaching him for not having laid the matter before him sooner, and commanded the Finnish secretary of state at St. Petersburg, M. von Plehve, to solve the difficult problem. The Czar was for the moment so convinced of the perversity of the political methods of General Bobrikoff that his successor, Prince Sviatopolak-Miriskij, was determined upon, and M. von Plehve sent a communication to the Finnish Senate to the effect that the summons to military service should be suspended and that the Finnish body guard should be consolated by voluntarily paid enlistments.

BOBRIKOFF SAVES HIMSELF.

This communication caused great consternation to General Bobrikoff, who thereupon convened the Senate. It was the sense of that body that at present nothing could be accomplished along the former lines.

All left the assembly with the impression that even the governor-general deemed it best to follow the advice of M. von Plehve. But General Bobrikoff seems to have conceived another idea very soon. Next day, a new con-

sultation was had with some members of the Senate, resulting in a letter to M. von Plehve stating that his understanding of the conditions prevailing in Finland was wrong, being the result of misinformation furnished by irresponsible parties, and stating, further, that the calls for military service could be accomplished without difficulty. The letter was instantly presented to the Czar, who thereby was made to waver in his policy. Other skillful explanations were added. Bobrikoff was saved, and the efforts to accomplish the calls were continued.

The final result was that about 40 per cent. of the thirty thousand summoned appeared, many of them utterly unfit for service.

Of those approved for service, many seemed to have changed their minds about the matter, for to this day the government has not been able to make up the Finnish body guard, which should have been filled out the 1st of last November. Now, it was necessary to find a way by which such stubborn resistance could be overcome,—a resistance fostered by the supreme court, which constantly refused to decide otherwise than according to the laws of Finland. Those refusing service were, without exception, set free, and then it happened that even pleas were brought against such governors as have caused the arresting of the recruits contrary to the law. The Russian governor in Nyland was thus stubbornly resisted by his inferiors every time an attempt was made to overstep law and constitution.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR AND EUROPEAN OPINION.

THERE is no doubt that the European nations are more influenced in their opinion on the Russo-Japanese war by the beginning of hostilities without a declaration and the fact that a European people is fighting an Asiatic race than by any other considerations, and to a much larger extent than can be easily appreciated in the United States. A French writer on international politics, René Pinon, contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an exhaustive study of the attitude in Europe, country by country. The war presents, he says, most dramatic features and the strongest claims upon the interest and concern of Europe.

Breaking out abruptly at a moment when the general aspirations were for peace, the first news of the Russo-Japanese conflict has produced a profound sensation throughout the entire world. It has scandalized the "pacifists," coming as a disappointment to their hopes. In a single night it broke up the world's game of politics. The attention of the nations has been turned to this great duel, the decisive importance of which, for their own futures, they realize too well. The far-away field of battle; the vastness of the forces let loose by the power of the conflicting states, one of which is European; the immense railroad, at the end of which the drama is being enacted; the country with the barbarian names, which have no place in our history, and which our lips almost refuse to pronounce;

the barbarian peoples, Manchus and Mongols, who, in ancient times, under their inflexible emperor, Genghis Khan, were the conquerors of the world, and who, with terrible suddenness, have reappeared upon the scene; the country itself where the action is unfolding; the trains dragging their slow way across the ice under moonless nights; the silent, gliding torpedoes,—all these have contributed to deepen the impression which the war, in its first hour, produced upon the European peoples.

SHOULD SOCIALISTS SYMPATHIZE WITH RUSSIA?

As to the real opinion of the European peoples, M. Pinon says there has been considerable misapprehension. In the first place, he does not hesitate to denounce as false most of the reports of Japanese victories—this "deluge of apocryphal victories and imaginary triumphs." These reports, he believes, have been manufactured for the purpose of stimulating English and American enthusiasm, and of bringing about, if possible, a diplomatic or military intervention in favor of Japan. In general, he holds, thinking people in Europe are indignant at Japan for breaking the peace, and have "expressed their sympathy with the initiator of the Hague Peace Conference, the Czar of Peace." Even the Socialists, he contends, do sympathize, or ought to sympathize, with Russia.

If the Socialist parties were, in reality, that which would attract popular support; that is, if they were, above all things, interested in the betterment of the lot of the laboring classes, or, again, if they were organized to bring about the collectivization of the means of production, their sympathy in this conflict ought to be with Russia; at the very most, they ought to remain neutral. The empire of the Czar is a nation of peasants, of small cultivators. Industry on a large scale is of recent creation, and it takes the attention of only a fraction, comparatively unimportant, of the population. The workmen in the Russian factories are not exploited and oppressed as they are in Germany, in England, or in France. The village community known as the *Mir*,—does not this actually realize a type of collective property? And, finally, if ever, during the past century, any sovereign accomplished a deed which could by right be called socialistic—was not this the emancipation of the serfs by the ukase of Alexander the Second, followed by these measures which have gradually contributed to bringing about free tenancy of land and of a class of small proprietors?

THE HARD LOT OF LABOR IN JAPAN.

Japan, on the other hand, he says, is the country in which women and children are "more odiously exploited" than in any other country of the world. They are really in slavery. He has heard terrible things about the moral sufferings that the Japanese factory workers re-



JOHN BULL AND THE DARDANELLES.

"Nothing shall pass there!" John Bull cries aloud to the universe, as he plants his huge foot on the Dardanelles.

Russia, disdainful these clamors, cuts a way through the foot with her torpedo boats, and mutilated John Bull cries aloud to the high heavens.—From *Silhouette* (Paris).

ceive, and calls Tokio "a hell for workers." The "yellow peril," he says, is not by any means imaginary; it is terribly real, especially in an economic sense. Japan, he says, is the hope of the Socialists and other opponents of modern governmental systems. "The torpedoes and cannons of Admiral Togo are the most revolutionary of ideas." Between the two combatants, "all the revolutionaries have no hesitation as to where to place their sympathy. They are for Japan." Russia is against all revolution by "the prestige of her great military successes and all the resources of her diplomacy and her alliances." Besides, he continues, all thoughtful people in Europe sympathize with a European nation against an Asiatic.

Considering other Slav peoples of the Continent, he declares that the Bohemians, Croats, Servians, and others are apt to favor Japan, as they are interested in a change in the Balkans. The Poles "diligently seek every means of proving their hatred toward Russia." But, he claims, the persecution to which they have been, and are continually, subjected in Germany should indicate that Prussia is a more dangerous enemy than the Muscovite, "which is, after all, a kindred people." He even believes that the Poles will find in this war inducements to make common cause with Russia because of community of race. The Hungarians, being a Turanian people, naturally wish for a victory for Japan, another member of the Turanian family. Besides, the Hungarians hate Russia.

GERMAN OPINION IS DIVIDED.

In the nature of things, Germans are anti-Russian.

An instinct of race, with memories through long centuries, has made Germany regard Russia, the champion of Slavism, as her enemy. Bound up as they are in the idea of "deutsche cultur," which they regard as the ideal civilization, the Germans can never forgive Russia for despoiling the Baltic provinces and reducing Finland. The resistance of the Poles in Posen to the civilization of "the superior race" has always seemed to them [the Germans] another score against Slavism. Every good German has had the nightmare of a future in which German civilization would be crushed beneath the heel of a Cossack. Russian expansion is a national peril for Germany.

Besides, Russia is the ally of France. German Socialists, and revolutionary thinkers generally, also naturally favor Japan as the possible instrument of humbling Russia. At the same time, Germany cannot forget that she is a modern, commercial, and industrial state; and the possibility of a ruinous competition with Japan in the markets of the world has appeared so imminent that a number of the German journals,

the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, for example, have declared against Japan.

At first, the Italian press, and public opinion generally, this writer declares, were in favor of Japan. The struggles for united Italy, also, against the House of Austria naturally made liberal and revolutionary Italy regard the Russian autocracy as her enemy. Later, however, we are told, the alliance with Germany and the increased cordial relations with France, Russia's ally, have shown that "if Russia should win but one great victory, she would have finally and completely the most ardent admiration of the Italian people." The small countries, such as Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark, are mostly anti-Russian, because, M. Pinon points out, they are in a large measure Protestant, and saturated by revolutionary ideas, and, moreover, are afraid of their large autocratic neighbors. The two great enemies of Russia and friends of Japan are Great Britain and the United States.

ENGLISH OPINION VERY ANTI-RUSSIAN.

In England, opinion is almost unanimously pro-Japanese.

In England, the press and the public, with scarcely an exception, have manifested a profound and spontaneous aversion for Russia and enthusiastic sympathy for Japan. The crowds of London and other large English cities, of the imperialistic meetings, of the music halls, cheer for "dear little Japan," and enjoy the sensational dispatches edited for their benefit which announce some marvelous exploit of the battleships or torpedo boats of Japan. To the bourgeoisie or the English workman, the Japanese are allies, friends, and pupils. It pleases them to believe that Japan is the Great Britain of the far East, and that she has, like their own England, intrusted her fortune to the ocean, and placed her hope in industry and commerce. Most of the warships and cannon of Admiral Togo were made in British shops, and the English are watching with intense interest the experiments which are testing the methods of their own admiralty. . . . The British jingo has learned to hate Russia. He sees the Cossack, with his great sheepskin cap, his lance poised, ready to descend from the heights of the Hindu-Kush upon the empire of India, to the Persian Gulf, to seize Peking and ravish Constantinople, to banish from Asia the British flag, and to smother in his great arms British civilization and British imperial commerce.

AMERICA'S PRO-JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

Americans, this writer holds, sympathize with Japan really because they recognize that in Russia is a formidable obstacle to American commerce in Asia.

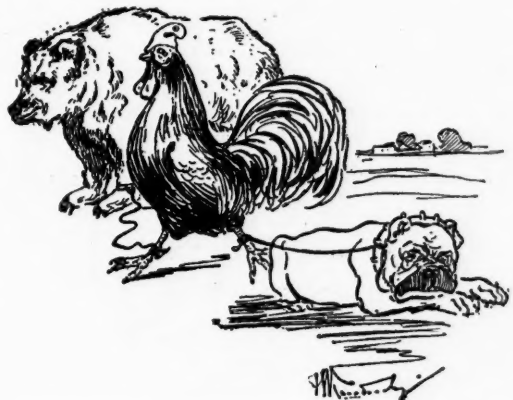
"Business is business" has made the Yankees unable to see far. They concern themselves only with the immediate future. They do not ask whether or not a victory for Japan and the establishment of Japanese hegemony in China would be followed by the expulsion

of all the whites from the continent; whether this would not mean an exclusively yellow industrial civilization; and whether a Japanized China would not be the most dangerous competitor of American commerce. They only see that at present the Russian power seems like a limitation on their activity, and for this they incline to the side of Japan.

This writer finds some remarkable divisions of sympathy in the United States. He has discovered that "the Yankee is prompt in his enthusiasm, but he is often the dupe of a generosity which is incompletely informed." He believes in Japan because of her "initiative, the rapidity of her economic advance, her passion for novelty, her ability to help herself, her penchant for bluff." The Russian autocracy has been misrepresented to the American. To him, Russia is "an incarnate anachronism, an organization founded on fanaticism and force, on the stifling of the liberty and the abasement of the people." M. Pinon has discovered that the most ardent partisans of Japan in the United States are the Poles, the Armenians, the Jews, and the Russian refugees, such as the Finns, and the anarchists of all the countries. The Irish, however, he says, are strongly in favor of Russia. The United States Government, he admits, is quite correct in its attitude of neutrality, and has paid no attention to the excited pro-Japanese attitude of the people. President Roosevelt, he says, no doubt perceives that in the American future in the Pacific the Japanese are the real rivals of his country.

FRANCE TRUE TO HER ALLY.

The people of all the nations, with the exception of France, he declares in conclusion, have come to their sympathy for Japan because of



GAELIC COCK: "Mon Dieu! if they both begin to move at the same time in opposite directions!"

From *Budnik* (St. Petersburg).

their aversion for Russia. The French people, he insists, have a real affection for Russia, and the present war has given the great majority of Frenchmen an opportunity to show their sympathies for their ally. He deprecates the Socialist denunciation of the Franco-Russian al-

liance as unpatriotic, and declares that the Russian spirit shown in the heroic defense of the *Variag* and the *Korietz*, the obedience of the Russian soldier, and the military spirit have endeared the Russians to the French, who love military glory and heroism.

THE AWAKENING OF RUSSIA.

AN insight into what the Russian people—those who have no printed voice—are thinking at the present juncture is furnished by an article under the above title which appears in the Scandinavian magazine *Nordisk Revy* (Stockholm). The writer, Felix Volkoffsky, is a Russian student who knows whereof he speaks when he describes the recent rioting in the streets of St. Petersburg and other cities, with the encounters between the workmen and students on one side and the soldiers and police on the other.

The Russian military officer, says this writer, is by no means the haughty and arrogant person his Prussian counterpart is always represented as being. He would never answer, as did the Prussian who, when asked whether he would fire on the people if ordered, replied, "Yes, with the greatest of pleasure." The Slav character would not admit of this. The Czar Alexander III. attempted to Germanize the army and to introduce the "honor for the uniform" by importing the duel, but the plan failed.

In spite of an active service of four years, during which the Russian soldier is drilled solely in the interest of the autocracy, there is not time enough to extinguish the love for home and village in the soul of the soldier, nor can it make him incapable of understanding the interest of the peasant, or make him forget what he forfeits in shooting defenseless men, women, and children. This feeling is not only due to humanity. The soldier hates and despises the gendarme, and the Russian army officer is unwilling to put down political demonstrations, because he regards this as cowardly work, fit only for gendarmes and Cossacks.

SPREAD OF REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Volkoffsky goes on to say that while the autocratic government would no doubt be able to suppress any extensive popular uprising, the fact is nevertheless becoming more and more apparent that the propaganda of the revolutionary elements among the military is advancing surely. The autocracy and its tools can henceforth never be sure of escaping insubordination. What this writer calls the "utter unbelief of the peasants in the efficiency of the present government," which is almost universal, is illus-

trated by the following true and typical incident:

In a village of the government of Perm, the farmers were accustomed to take their fuel from an adjacent wood, in the belief that the wood belonged to them by right of a decree from the time of the Czar, Peter the Great. There is no doubt as to the existence of the document. Yet suddenly there came an announcement from the owner of the neighboring ironworks, who still kept the peasants in a sort of slavery, that both the ground and the wood belonged to him. Policemen were sent to enforce the command and arrest the disobedient. On account of the menacing attitude of the peasants, the police were forced to retreat, and when appearing, the next day, in larger numbers, shots were fired at them. Finally, with the help of two companies of infantry, and after making use of the bayonet, the authorities succeeded in arresting thirty-nine peasants. Thirty of these were condemned to hard work in the mines for ten years. The Russian press was not allowed to publish the facts, but they appeared later in a Russian secret paper. The resistance of the peasants was planned long ago, and they had already chosen a leader whose purpose was to go to St. Petersburg and, if necessary, appeal to the courts.

SECRET DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE.

Before the advent of the Social Democratic movement in Russia, says this writer, there was no hope for the peasant. Now, heavy shipments of secret literature in the very language of the peasants are imported, in spite of the watchfulness of the customs officers, and powerful agrarian organizations have arisen. The millions of copies of literature printed within the empire reach, also, most of the villages, where they are bought chiefly by workingmen.

In these writings, the Czar is never represented as the friend of the common people. Indeed, this thought is always made ridiculous. The peasants value these writings, and conceal them from the officials. A priest who once betrayed them was punished by cutting off his pay. Not less important are the facts which the police discovered in the government of Minsk. They found there a number of secret groups, or circles, of peasants that possessed a sort of circulating library, and received papers and magazines, gathered together for the discussion of political and economic questions. This organization was considered so dangerous that one hundred and fifty farmers were imprisoned during the course of the investigation, while those looked upon as leaders were sent to St. Petersburg for trial.

THE RELATIVE EXPENSE OF THE WAR.

RUSSIA is under three times as heavy an expense as Japan in carrying on the war, declares the *Korea Review* (Seoul). Therefore—contrary to the understanding of the rest of the world—the Japanese will prolong the war as much as possible. In order to make it (the

Japanese army there. If the Russians want to stop the suicidal expenditure, they must drive the Japanese army off the southern point of Korea; but the nature of the Korean country is such that the Russians would be constantly fighting an uphill game with the ever-present danger of a Japanese army landing in their rear and cutting off their communications. The editor of the *Korea Review* says, at this point:

We very much doubt whether the Japanese wish to bring the matter to the issue of a single great battle. Japan is now paying for something like fifty thousand men on the field [this was written in April], while Russia is probably paying for six times that number; and when we take into account the vastly greater expense of putting Russian troops in the field, we might be within bounds in saying that Russia's daily expenditure is ten times as great as that of Japan. At that rate, Japan can afford to play the waiting game. This looks the more likely when we notice the satisfaction with which Japan views the restriction of the belligerent territory and the arrangement which she has made with Korea; for, whereas it prevents Russia from drawing supplies from any far-

Eastern territory excepting Manchuria, which in a state of war will produce comparatively little, it leaves Japan free to draw upon the enormous agricultural resources of Korea, which, being in the southern part of the peninsula, will be out of the area of actual hostilities at least until the Russians have succeeded in pushing the Japanese to the wall. And before this can be accomplished Russia will have drained every bourse in Europe and beggared her own people.



RUSSIA DRIVING THE JAPANESE OUT OF KOREA INTO THE SEA.
(From a popular cartoon sold in the streets in Russia.)

Japanese plan) succeed, it was necessary to have complete command of the sea and render it impossible to feed the Russian army by any other avenue than the Siberian Railway. This the Japanese have done, and the next step is to keep things moving fast enough to make it necessary for Russia to support an enormous army in Manchuria at three times the cost of keeping a

RUSSIAN EMIGRATION TO SIBERIA.

WHEN Russia was planning the Trans-Siberian Railway, in 1890, she began to consider the advisability of encouraging the emigration of Russian peasants to Siberia, "for the purpose of facilitating the building and rapidly achieving results." The methods employed by the government to further this emigration are described by Mining Engineer Bruno Simmerbach in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin). In 1892, Finance Minister Witte undertook to organize and regulate the emigration. Fourteen million rubles out of the sum appropriated for the railway were set aside for colonization purposes, surveying, aiding the settlers, etc. That amount was increased to 21,900,000 rubles in 1897, in order that the newly appointed Trans-Siberian Committee might have a definite yearly fund at its disposal for carrying on its work. This large

expenditure on the part of the Russian Government for the purpose of cultivating the Siberian wastes, says Mr. Simmerbach, is unparalleled in history. The committee is proceeding systematically, beginning by carefully surveying the Siberian crown lands, with due regard to the forests, which are to be preserved. In some years, as many as two hundred surveyors were examining and laying out different areas of that vast stretch of land. Roads were built, and, wherever it was found necessary, as in the region of the steppes, in the government of Tomsk, hydrotechnic work was undertaken, as drilling wells, building dikes, draining swamps, etc., thereby making accessible to cultivation large tracts of land which hitherto had been regarded as uncultivable. Fifteen dessyatina (about thirty-seven and one-half acres) are assigned to each

adult settler. The immigrants are also aided otherwise,—they get special rates on the railroad, and occasionally teams to carry them to their destination; money is loaned to them in sums up to one hundred rubles, or an average of fifty to seventy rubles per family, repayable in from ten to twenty years; timber from the state forests and farming implements are furnished at low cost. Along the whole railway line, beginning at Chelyabinsk, storehouses and medical stations have been erected, where the sick and needy receive free treatment and hot meals. In 1900, there were about thirty of these stations, costing the government three hundred thousand rubles. These favorable conditions have induced large numbers of Russians to migrate to the newly opened country, averaging one hundred and thirty-seven thousand a year since 1893, while before that time only about forty-five thousand a year settled in Siberia.

Aside from its industrial importance, this colonization has also a political aspect,—name-

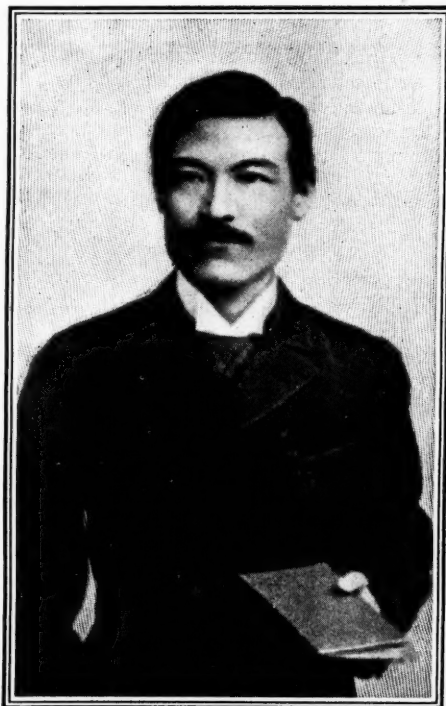
ly, as a means of opposing the expansion of the yellow race in Siberia.

Special attention has been paid to this colonization, in view of the political conditions in the far East; the time seemed to call for a counterbalance to the advance of the yellow race in Siberia, and the Russian peasant appeared best fitted to act as a check. The Russian Government was beginning to view with alarm the increasing Chinese invasion of its territory, since the national and industrial movement of the yellow race which is now under way may become portentous in its consequences. At first, Chinese laborers were imported to help build the Trans-Baikal stretch of the railway, on account of their capacity for work, and also because they are satisfied with one-half of the wages demanded by the Russian laborer. The coolie earning from five to six rubles a month will have some savings to send home. The number of coolies employed on the railway is, however, inconsiderable in proportion to the number employed in the gold mines, for the dearth of labor forces the mine operators to resort to the coolies. Although Russia may gain political advantages over the Chinese state, she will in the end be obliged to retire before the Chinese people.

THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF A JAPANESE VICTORY.

IN an article entitled "Twenty Years After the Russo-Japanese War" which appears in the *Taiyo* (Tokio), Mr. Saburo Shimada, one of the most prominent figures in the Japanese House of Representatives since his country inaugurated a constitutional government, forecasts some of the possible effects of final victory which, according to the author, Japan is more than likely to gain in the war with Russia. He commences by predicting that the conclusion of the treaty of peace satisfactory to the victorious nation may come in not less than three years, although the actual warfare may not last longer than two years. The *raison d'être* of the declaration of war on the part of Japan, he asserts, is directly the maintenance of peace in the far East, and, indirectly, in the world at large. Accusing the belligerent conservatives of Russia of being the leading disturbers of the world's peace, he says:

Except for the antiquated conservatives of the Russian Empire, there is no instrumentality that assists in disturbing the peace of the far East. The traditional policy of England and America in the East is to promote their commercial and industrial interests. The French enterprise in southern China and the German colonization in eastern China are at bottom nothing but a means of establishing commercial predominance in the Orient. It is, consequently, natural that these powers are anxious to maintain peace, avoiding warfare as much as possible. The rulers and statesmen of France and Germany, it is true, are more frequently apt to be warlike,



HON. SABURO SHIMADA, OF THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

as compared with those of England and America. But even in these Continental countries public opinion is becoming so powerful that the belligerent ambition of their rulers and statesmen is often checkmated. The only power where public opinion cannot likewise move its ruler is the Russian Empire. To be sure, there are not wanting, in Russia, those foreseeing men who fear to see their country involved in international conflict. But the existing political condition of Russia disregards the wise advice of these thoughtful men. If, as the outcome of the present war, Russia should become destitute of naval base in the Oriental seas and deprived of strategic points in eastern Asia, the main cause of disturbance to the peace of the far East would be removed.

RESTRICTION OF RUSSIA'S ARMAMENT.

Following a precedent established by European powers which restricted Russia's armament on the Black Sea after the Crimean War, Mr. Shimada suggests a rigid restriction of Russian naval force in the far-Eastern waters. He further claims it necessary to place the island of Saghalien in Japan's hands, not so much because Japan has great fishing interests on the island as because the latter possesses rich coal mines which are liable to be utilized by the warlike Russians, not for industrial so much as for belligerent purposes. "If the military prowess of Russia be curtailed to such an extent as I have suggested," says Mr. Shimada, "it will not be Japan alone which will be enabled to lessen the present military equipment both on sea and on land. All the other powers as well will be relieved of a considerable portion of their aggravatingly heavy military burdens."

Commenting on the prediction of De Tocqueville that the two greatest nations of the world will soon be Russia and America, one with sword in hand, the other by means of industrial enterprise, Mr. Shimada suggests that in the course of the ten years succeeding the war the peaceful influence of America will grow immensely greater as the warlike nation of the North is stripped of a greater portion of her military equipments. The United States has already extended her influence into the far East by annexing Hawaii and the Philippines. The completion of the great Panama Canal within ten years will no doubt enable her to transfer a considerable portion of her fleet on the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. "Inasmuch as the naval force of the United States is an instrumentality for the preservation of peace and for protecting her commercial interests, its supremacy on the Pacific will alter the scene of military activity into that of commercial competition."

JAPAN'S FUTURE ADVERSARIES.

Japan's formidable adversaries in the future, not military, but commercial, Mr. Shimada finds, not in Russia, but in all the friendly powers, such as England, America, Germany, and France. Japan must encounter the competition of these powers, not by means of warships and cannonballs, but by means of merchantmen and factories. It is by no means Japan's desire to become a military power, as has been popularly alleged in European countries, especially in France and Germany.

KOREA, JAPAN, AND RUSSIA.

JAPAN'S predominating influence in Korea is discussed at length by Major-General von Zepelin in the *Deutsche Monatsschrift* (Stuttgart). Japan was the first country to make a commercial treaty with Korea, in 1876, by the terms of which one port on the eastern coast and one on the western coast were opened, aside from Fusan, where a Japanese factory was then already in operation. There are now twelve treaty ports, including Chemulpho and Seoul, Mokpo, and Masampho. Japanese commerce predominates in all these ports, a fact which is admitted by reliable Russian writers. The *St. Petersburg Journal* stated, not long ago, in regard to imports into Korea, that the sum of \$6,300,000, represented by cotton goods, constituted nearly one-half of the entire value of the imports, and that within the last few years Japanese cotton goods had more and more

crowded out English cotton goods, surpassing the English imports last year. Japan sends to Korea, in addition to these cotton goods, cigarettes, rice-brandy, matches, iron and ironware, porcelain, salt, straw rope, and straw matting. It receives from Korea, in return, provisions—especially rice, beans, grain, and salt meats—jewelry, hides, and manure. The value of the goods exported by Japan to Korea between 1895 and 1900 rose from \$3,800,000 to \$10,000,000, and the value of the exports from Korea to Japan from \$3,000,000 to \$8,800,000, not including the precious metals. The value of the commerce between Korea and Japan, therefore, surpasses that of the commerce between Korea and all other countries. In 1901, it amounted to \$8,200,000, while the commerce with China amounted to only \$3,200,000, and the commerce with Russian East Asia to \$137,500.

JAPAN'S GREAT SHIPPING TRADE.

In regard to shipping, Japan's interests far surpass those of all other nations. According to statistics given out by the Russian ministry of finance for 1898, there were 2,117 Japanese ships, with a total displacement of 602,145 tons, including 758 steamers, out of 3,366 ships, with a total displacement of 659,970 tons, doing business in Korea. The Koreans had only 721 ships, the Russians 34, the Germans 27, the English 1, and the United States none, in that year. Yet five years before, in 1893, Japan had only 956 ships, with a total displacement of 304,224 tons, engaged in Korean commerce. Already the entire regular passenger, freight, and postal traffic is in the hands of the two Japanese steamship companies, Nippon-Yusen-Kaisha and Osaka-Shosen-Kaisha, which are among the first steamship companies in the world. They receive large subsidies from the Japanese Government, which is said to spend, annually, not less than four million dollars in subventioning various steamship companies. Japan herself to-day owns 910 steamers, with a total displacement of 580,000 tons, all of which are at the disposal of the government in time of war, some as auxiliary cruisers, and the rest as transports for troops and war material of all kinds.

The two railway lines in Korea, the one now in operation between Chemulpho and Seoul and the Fusan-Seoul line, now building, are owned by Japanese companies and worked entirely by Japanese, as are also the post-office department and the telegraph lines, both of which were organized as late as 1896. In 1900, Korea joined the General Postal Union. At the same time, it made a treaty with Japan by the terms of which all mail arriving at or departing from Korean ports is in charge of the Japanese post-office and subject to Japanese postal rates.

Japanese influence is felt also in many other ways. The Japanese, for example, have a large share, legal and illegal, in the Korean fisheries. It is said that the Koreans themselves fish extensively only along the northeastern coast, while elsewhere along the coast fishing is exclusively controlled by the Japanese. The center

of the fishing industry is Fusan, which is entirely in the hands of the Japanese. Whaling alone is said to have yielded, recently, one hundred and fifty to two hundred whales a year.

KOREAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

The relations between the Russians and the Koreans are essentially different. The commerce between the two countries is inconsiderable. Korea sends to Russia chiefly cattle for the Russian troops, rice, vegetables, and oats, receiving, in return, woven goods, wadding, aniline dyes, petroleum, candles, matches, etc. Between 1894 and 1896, the exports from Russia to Korea averaged \$100,000, and the imports from Korea \$90,000. Most of the goods sent from the coast district were, however, of English origin, the Russian products being quite secondary. The commerce, carried on by means of sailing vessels, between the still closed ports of northern Korea and Vladivostok, Possiet Bay, and different points along the Gulf of Peter the Great, which is forbidden by the Korean Government, is likewise inconsiderable. Korea exports oats, vegetables, and other farm products. The supplies of oats, cabbage, and potatoes for the Russian troops are furnished almost entirely by Korea.

A curious phenomenon appears in the frontier districts of Russia. After she had extended her dominion to the Tumen-ulla, making that river the boundary line between the two countries, in 1858, many Koreans from the northern provinces, driven by famine and oppression at home, crossed the river and settled in Russian territory. The Russian Government did not want them to come, and the Korean Government did not want them to go. It stationed guards along the river, with strict orders to shoot down every one attempting to cross, and it otherwise took stringent measures to keep its subjects at home. Yet they evaded its vigilance, and crossed in such large numbers that the Russian Government finally protested at Seoul, whereupon the Korean Government did succeed in checking the tide. Still, there were, in the last decade, about twenty-three thousand Koreans in the three southern districts of the coast region.

RUSSIA'S MISTAKE: A FRANK RUSSIAN COMMENT.

IN two numbers of the leading liberal review of Russia, the *Vyestnik Evropy* (St. Petersburg), the well-known Russian sociologist, L. Slonimsky, considers his country's unpreparedness for the war. In view of the increased

restraint put upon the Russian press since the outbreak of hostilities, the article is remarkable for its frankness.

After a brief sketch of the development of Japan, beginning with its early history, the

author proceeds to point out that modern Japan has assumed the rôle of a civilized power only since the seventies of last century. In 1889, the Emperor of Japan recognized the maturity of the people for active participation in the government of the country. Popular representation was then established, and there remained only, to complete the political independence of Japan, the abolition of the consular jurisdiction and the placing of foreign residents under the law of the land. After the abolition of these extra-territorial rights and the successful war with China, Japan was declared politically of age, and had earned the right to be classed among the great powers. In July, 1899, new treaties were concluded by Russia with Japan on terms of equality. Hence, as a civilized power, with equal rights, Japan has existed only for five years, thus offering a rare example of a newly born great power.

The remarkable rapidity with which Japan adopted the technical and cultural achievements of modern civilization testifies to the extraordinary intellectual mobility and receptive power of the Japanese people, as well as its moral quality, industriousness, steadfast character, and the untiring pursuit of its aims. But, although Japan, after her participation in the coalition against China in 1901, must be ranked among the civilized nations, it would be an error, and a dangerous one, to suppose that Japan has renounced her history of centuries, has forgotten her traditions, and has become permeated with European conceptions and ideals.

BELIEVES JAPAN STILL ASIATIC AT SOUL.

The psychological qualities of a people, inherited from a long chain of generations, cannot be changed in a decade or two. The Japanese masses live an exclusive national life, and do not trust the foreigners. Notwithstanding the active commercial and cultural relations of Ja-

pan with the progressive nations, only an insignificant number of foreigners are enabled to live there, while the Japanese living abroad reached one hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-one in 1899.

Being thoroughly Western in their cultural and technical enterprises, the Japanese yet remain narrow nationalists in world-politics. They prefer to be first in Asia than last among the civilized nations. The Japanese statesmen have relied upon the jealousy existing among the great powers in the settlement of the old quarrels with China. In this they were not mistaken. Not having succeeded in winning over Russia, they easily won the friendship of England, and with her support undertook the realization of the grand plan, which was to assign to Japan the dominating rôle in deciding the fate of China and of all eastern Asia.

THE FAILURE OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

Unfortunately, Russian diplomacy failed to gauge accurately the exceptional qualities of the Japanese people, failed to understand the true nature of its unusual cultural growth, says this writer.

It continued to hold Japan lightly, even after her glorious victory over China. It is quite difficult to determine the guiding principles of Russian policy in the far East, or, to be more exact, these principles are not known to the writer. Certain it is that Russia's East Asiatic policy was, first of all, "a peaceful policy," but it has at the same time placed before us very far-reaching problems, calling for vast enterprise and energy. Thus far, we have, in turn, antagonized China, Japan, and the United States of America through a whole series of misunderstandings the cause of which remains obscure.

The endeavor to counteract Japanese influence in Korea was useless, as was also the attempt to eliminate them from that country. They have gradually established their supremacy in Korea by their cultural and industrial achievements. It was unwise to drive them into an alliance with England and the United States by systematic unfriendliness. It was not justifiable to arouse the protests of the English and the Americans against our misguided commercial policy in Manchuria, a foreign region where we really have no great commercial interests. It was unnecessary, from the very beginning, to oppose the "open door" policy under the mistaken view that Russian industry was, like that of England and America, in need of distant markets. These unfortunate circumstances have led us into a war that none of us desired. More than ever before, it is imperative now to define to ourselves our future policy in the far East, and the results to which we should aspire after successfully repelling the enemy. Evidently, we are living under abnormal conditions, finding arrayed against us, not only the Japanese, but also the great commercial nations.

NOTHING TO FEAR FROM ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Russia may, he continues, unhesitatingly allow Americans and English freedom from restraint in their extensive eastern Asiatic trade, and need



DAVID AND GOLIATH.—From *Jiji Shimpō* (Tokio).

have no fear of detriment to the population of the far-Eastern countries.

Our own industries need the stimulus of general prosperity and the growth of home markets within the limits of the Russian Empire rather than the sad experiments in competing with foreign merchants in distant lands and seas. The high-sounding phrases of foreign markets and commercial interests usually hide from us the government subsidies and spoliation. Such aims, affecting the material interests of Russia, by no means gain entrance into international politics. It is easy enough to eliminate the causes which have arrayed against us the resentment of the United States. It is not difficult also to pave the way for an understanding with England. And as to Japan, we shall really achieve nothing, even after we conquer her armed forces. The energetic and enterprising Japanese nation will not cease to exist alongside of Russia and China. We shall always be forced to count with the sentiment and interests of this powerful nation, persistently win-

ning for itself a place in the civilized world. The Japanese are undoubtedly Asiatics; yet they have graduated from the Anglo-American school of scientific mechanics and practical sciences. They can play the rôle of enlightened Europeans, and cherish at the same time the hope to act ultimately as the guardian of their blood-relative, China, and thus unify the yellow race as a counterbalance to Europe and America. So long as Japan acts alone, she represents simply an ambitious, warlike nation, somewhat resembling England; but, united with China, she can create a vast racial movement such as we understand by the phrase "the yellow peril."

After discussing at length the historical and economic conditions of China, the writer finally concludes by saying that the regeneration of China would not be of any danger to Europe as long as the great powers do not forsake the path of tolerance and justice.

THE MONGOLIAN CONQUEST OF RUSSIA.

IT is suggestive to learn that the Russians were first introduced to the far East by their princes being compelled to travel across Asia to the confines of Manchuria in order to do homage to the Great Khan, whose court was fixed on the Amur. St. Alexander Nevoki was compelled by Bati, one of the Tartar conquerors, to cross Asia in order to pay homage to Koniouk, the Khan, who confirmed him and his brother in the possession of their dominions. The Great Khan received ambassadors from the greatest European sovereigns on the Amur, for the center of the world was nearer Manchuria in those days than it has been ever since.

Mr. William T. Stead builds up a long study of Asia on this fact in the *English Review of Reviews*. He traces the many different invasions of Europe by Asiatic armies and points out how the great continent has loomed up in religion as well as in the military art. The main thread of his argument runs through the century-long invasions of Russia by the Mongols, the triumphs of the latter, and their final defeat by the princes of Moscow. Long before written history began, tradition describes the continuous inroads of Asiatics upon the Russian steppes.

They came like waves, one swallowing up the other. Of these Asiatic invaders, only the names survive. As early as the fifth century, we hear of the Avars, the Bulgars, the Khazars, the Petchenegs, and, finally, of the Polovs, all tribes of Asiatic origin, who, coming from the East, spread themselves, not so much as conquerors as plunderers, over southern and southeastern Russia. As the Northmen found it good business to harry the coasts of all nations whose frontiers they could reach in their swift sea-horses, so these denizens

of the steppes of Asia found no difficulty in riding and harrying the miserable peoples who dwelt on the plain, which was to them what the sea is to the descendants of the Vikings.

THE MONGOLS ENTER RUSSIA.

But it was not till the thirteenth century that Russia experienced the first shock of the Mongol invasion. From the year 1224 until the year 1572, this attempt of Asia to found an empire in Europe was fitfully persisted in. Even in 1571, the Asiatics were strong enough to seize and burn Moscow.

For two centuries they were as supreme in Russia as we [the English] are this day in India. Nor did they confine their ambitions to Russia. They submerged Poland, ravaged Hungary, and carried their victorious standards as far as Olmutz, in Moravia. Olmutz in the East, as Tours in the West, marks the high-water mark of the Asiatic invasion of Europe. Since the Turks were driven from the walls of Vienna by the valor of Sobieski, in 1683, the Asiatics have abandoned the initiative of conquest. But that is only two centuries since, and a habit of making conquest of European soil which was persisted in for a thousand years may easily revive if circumstances foster the latent ambitions of Asia.

When Genghis Khan was born, in 1154, the various tribes of the steppe lands of northern Asia appear to have been in a more or less disorganized condition, although fifty years before the Kara Kitai Empire, in Central Asia, had been founded in what is now Russian Turkestan. With this as a nucleus, Genghis Khan began to combine the various tribes into one great combination. After achieving considerable success in this direction, he summoned a great congress

of all the federated chiefs, and there and then proclaimed himself Emperor-Autocrat, or Great Khan. His argument in favor of autocracy was simple, but apparently convincing. "As there is only one sun in heaven," he pointed out, as a self-evident proposition, "there must only be one emperor on earth." Not less obvious was it that Genghis Khan, he and no other, must be that emperor. The congress acquiesced in his doctrine, and Genghis Khan reigned henceforth as absolute lord of northern Asia. It is interesting to note that almost at the starting-point he conquered Manchuria. From there he swept westward, subduing all northern China, the whole of Russian Turkestan, including Bokhara, and thence, marching still westward, he pushed

ride like Boers; they were all mounted, and wherever the green grass grew there they found as free a road as the Norse rovers found the sea.

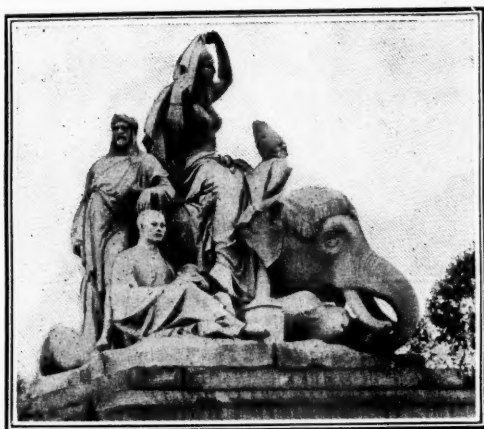
The Russians were defeated with great slaughter in the first battle, and the campaign lasted for three hundred and fifty years. Russia was actually conquered by Bati, a nephew of Genghis Khan's son, Oktai, who poured across the Urals with five hundred thousand men. All the great Russian towns, including Moscow, were burned and the inhabitants put to the sword. In their course, says the old chronicler, "the Russians' heads fell beneath the sword of the Tartars as grass beneath the scythe." The forest and the flood were more effective in delaying Bati's advance than the Russian armies. At last, at the Cross of Ignatius, fifty miles from Novgorod, he halted. That was the high-water mark of the Tartar conquest. Europe took alarm, and Hungary essayed to stem the tide, but her king, Bela, was routed in battle, and Hungary, Transylvania, and Austria were ravaged. The Poles were defeated, and Bati began the siege of Olmutz, in Moravia. The death of Oktai, however, recalled him to the East, and this was the only invasion of the Mongols which passed the Russian frontier.

From a tent on the Volga, Bati and his successors governed Russia. Their system seems to have been somewhat like the British colonial system of to-day. They left the various principalities their laws, their courts, and their princes. They were tolerant of all religions, and made a special point of winning over the support of the Greek orthodox clergy, whom they exempted from taxation. But although they left their vassals their autonomy, they never failed to insist upon asserting their authority.

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Gradually the humiliations made the Russians desperate, and, in 1380, at Koulikovo, the Tartars were defeated. But another great scourge was on its way,—Tamerlane. The Russians, Poles, and Lithuanians were again defeated. The end, however, was drawing near. After the reign of the unfortunate Wassili the Blind, Ivan the Third came to the throne. He began to reign when twenty-two years of age. When he died, in 1505, he had seen the beginning of the end of Tartar domination, and had, moreover, welded together Russia into a solid bulwark against Asia. The manner in which he did it can hardly be commended.

He was an empire-builder, a nation-unifier. Russia had suffered so much from intestine feuds that it seems almost like looking a gift horse in the mouth to scrutinize too closely the methods by which the anarchic



ASIA.—THE GROUP AT THE BASE OF THE ALBERT MEMORIAL, KENSINGTON, LONDON.

his conquests as far as the Crimea. The advent of the Mongol horde came as a thunderbolt to Europe.

THE TERROR OF THE BARBARIANS.

"In those times," ruefully say the Russian chroniclers, "there came upon us, for our sins, unknown nations. No one could tell their origin, whence they came, what religion they professed. God alone knew who they were." Some thought that they were the host of Gog and Magog, but what all men knew was that they were as ruthless as the fiends from the nether pit. "They respect nothing but strength and bravery. Age and weakness are condemned." They recked nothing of their own lives, and thought nothing of sacrificing ten thousand lives in the capture of a town. As they spent their own blood like water, they were merciless with their foes. "After a siege, all the population was massacred, without distinction of old or young, rich or poor, beautiful or ugly, those who resisted or those who yielded. No distinguished person escaped death if a defense was attempted." They were rude and barbarous men who could neither read nor write. But they could

warring principedoms were forged into one empire. During his reign, the Empire of the Golden Horde had been split up into four states—Kazan, Astrakhan, Nogoi, and Crimea. In 1480, when Khan Akhmet summoned him to send him the tribute, Ivan trampled the image of the khan under his heel and slew all his envoys save one, who was allowed to carry back to the Horde the news of Ivan's revolt. The khan and the czar each mustered huge armies, which encamped opposite each other on the banks of the Oka. There they remained for weeks, until one fine morning a panic broke out in both camps and the two great armies ran headlong from each other. Such was the last invasion of the horsemen of the Kiptchak. It was in this unheroic way that Russia broke at last the Mongol yoke under which she had groaned for three centuries.

The fall of Kazan, in 1552, captured by Ivan the Terrible, marked the turning of the tide. Hitherto, Asia had ravaged Europe; now Europe was to turn upon Asia and carry the cross even farther eastward than Asia had borne the crescent westward.

JAPAN'S POSITION SECURE.

Even if Japan does not Japanize China, she seems to have established her position as paramount sea power in those Eastern waters.

Suppose that she confines herself to the sea, it is obvious even to the meanest understanding that the whole political situation in Eastern waters, including Australia, will be revolutionized if she can maintain her present ascendancy. All islands will be held at her mercy,—the Philippines, the Netherlands' East Indies, New Zealand, and Australia. The advocates of White Australia will have to keep a more civil tongue in their heads if the Japanese choose to enforce our favorite doctrine of an open door, so as to render possible Japanese immigration into the uninhabited regions of the Australian Commonwealth. And it is not altogether beyond the bounds of possibility that Japan may, before long, undertake the championship of the Celestial helots who are to be shut up in the compounds of Johannesburg. The Japanese are forty million strong. Like the brave men of Marseilles, they know how to die. The story of their suicidal valor recalls the memories of the early days of Islam, and it is only rendered the more re-



RUSSIA AND THE FAR-EASTERN LEMON.

(The Muscovite reconquest of Asia.)

From *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

markable by the fact that their readiness to sacrifice their life does not appear to be sustained by any faith in the next. They have shown themselves to be quick to seize the advantages offered by the weapons and the craft of the West. They have not studied in vain in the headquarters staff of Germany or in the schools of the British navy. They are like other human beings, subject to the temptation of vanity, and they are not immune against the promptings of ambition. In the watchword "Asia for the Asiatics" they have a weapon which may be used in a hundred centers at once, and which has already roused echoes beyond the Himalayas.

THE NEW WOMAN OF NEW JAPAN.

JAPANESE women of 1904 are more like those of western countries than they are like their own mothers and grandmothers, says Madame Yo Uchida, wife of the Japanese consul-general in New York, writing in the new magazine, the *Far East*—"A Voice of the Orient." Formerly, she continues, Japanese women only thought to be good wives to their husbands and good mothers to their children. They were not uneducated, but received very little school training. Now it is different.

Girls of the present time all receive modern school education the same as in western countries, but only in our own language. Japanese ladies in 1904 are not contented merely to stay at home and take care of their children. They attend lectures, meetings, and entertainments. They publish women's magazines and discuss their rights and duties. Recently, they organized a society for poor soldiers' families, and the members visit the houses in their own district to console or help the families. They are much more independent, and are not so blindly obedient as were their mothers. I think there is no girl now in Japan who cannot write her own name, for the parents are compelled by law to

send their girls as well as their boys to school when they reach the age of six. In the primary school, girls receive the same education as boys, with the additional study of sewing. After they graduate from the primary school, many girls attend the high school. Girls' high education improved very rapidly until about thirteen years ago, when public opinion inclined to reduce the standard. It has, however, now been re-established.

Numbers of foreigners visit Japan every year, and some write books, but very few know the true state of the country, especially the condition of the women. I have been told that they often get their impression of the women from the geisha (dancing girls), who are generally deceitful, professional flirts. Ladies would be much offended if they were judged by such a low standard. They are not at all frivolous, like the geisha. On the contrary, modesty is an essential quality in Japanese ladies.

A fact that might interest American readers is that the women in Japan never get stout when they grow old, although they take hardly any exercise. Young men and women, while they are in school or college, take much outdoor exercise, but as soon as they leave school they give it up. Tennis is a popular game among young ladies.

It is impossible to take outdoor exercise in Japanese costume, although it is very comfortable to wear in the house. Several years ago, many girl students adopted the Western dress, but soon returned to their own style, because the former was not suitable for Japanese houses. They are now trying to invent a new style that is convenient both in the house and out-of-doors.

I think a good American home life would now be the most delightful thing to introduce into our country, says Madame Uchida, in conclusion.

THE STATUS OF JAPANESE NOBILITY.

IN Japan, the nobility occupies a position rather different from that of the so-called privileged orders in other countries. The Japanese nobles are backed by the favor of the court and the real respect of the people. In a study of this question, in the *Tonjo*, of Tokio, the late Prince Konoye, one of the leading men, not only in Japan, but in all Asia, declares that the nobility of his country has always exercised a very strong influence upon the social condition of the people.

Their doings have partly constituted the history of this nation. In all public undertakings,—for instance, philanthropic movements,—names of nobles, if allowed to head the list of projectors, are an unmistakable sign that the movement will be a success; or at least it carries with it much greater weight than it would otherwise. Indeed, the nobles may be in one sense regarded as the leaders of the people. The misbehavior of the nobles provokes greater depreciation and condemnation than the same misconduct of the common people, because the public pays the strictest attention to the doings of the nobles, either good or bad. It is the tallest tree that suffers most from the storm.

The nobility, he explains, is made up of three classes :

1. The Kugé, who are closely related to the court. In fact, at one time they were the main supporters of the imperial family themselves wielding political power. However, in the Middle Ages the power was transferred to the hands of military men. The imperial family, being thus deprived of its authority, was sinking gradually into oblivion. Even at this moment, the Kugé were the constant followers of the Emperor.
2. The Daimyo. These were ancient great families who on account of their own special merit were given certain privileges in different parts of the country. They enjoyed independence till the Middle Age, under feudalism the government of their respective provinces being left



THE LATE PRINCE KONOYE.

in their charge. Since the Restoration, they have been raised to the position of peers. They bear some resemblance to ancient lords in European countries. 3. The Shin Kwazoku, or the newly created peers. These are the men who, either through their own merit at the time of the Restoration or by special favor for what they have done since the Restoration, have been made peers. Although they are thus all included under the name of the nobility, each of them has a distinct feature of its own.

CONSTRUCTING THE WORLD'S GREATEST TUNNEL.

ON July 1, 1905, all being well, the Simplon Tunnel, the fourth piercing the Alps, and the longest tunnel in the world, is due to be opened. *Good Words* for June contains an article by Mr. H. G. Archer full of interesting facts about the Simplon Railway, and illustrated by a number of photographs. The following table shows the world's chief tunnels and their length:

Tunnel.	Length.	Date of completion.
Simplon.....	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles	Probably July, 1905
St. Gothard.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles	1883
Mont Cenis.....	Just on 8 miles	1870
Arlberg.....	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles	1884
Severn.....	4 miles 624 yds.	

PECULIARITIES OF THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

The reason for the great length of the Simplon Tunnel is that its course is at a far lesser altitude above sea-level than that of any of the others, being only 2,310 feet, as compared with 4,300 feet (Arlberg), 4,298 feet (Mont Cenis), and 3,788 feet (St. Gothard). To its estimated cost of fourteen million dollars, one million seven hundred thousand dollars has recently been added. Instead of having one tunnel only, it was from the outset resolved that it should have two tunnels, one for the up and the other for the down track, fifty-eight feet apart, and connected at intervals by transverse passages. Except for two short curves at the entrances, the tunnel is absolutely straight.

The engineers of the tunnel are a Hamburg firm, Messrs. Brandt, Brandau & Co., who began

work in August, 1898, undertaking to complete within five and one-half years—a period which, through unforeseen accidents, had to be extended. Outside the portals of the works at each end is a long line of buildings with well-appointed dressing-rooms, hot and cold baths, etc., for the miners. Four hundred men and over are employed on the Swiss, and six thousand on the Italian, side, all the miners being Italians. Work, except on a very few special days, goes on incessantly night and day, in eight-hour shifts, year in, year out. The greatest care is taken of the health and comfort of the men. The tunnel having seven thousand feet of earth above it, the temperature of the rock (exceedingly hard granite and gneiss) is usually 90° F., and sometimes 131° F. "The ever-increasing heat in the tunnel is the worst obstacle." Work in such temperatures would be impossible but for arrangements being made for cooling the air by using spray and ice, by means of which the temperature is lowered to 70° F. A narrow-gauge light railway is laid in each tunnel, the engine exhausts its own smoke, and on starting, the steam in the boiler reaches a pressure of two hundred and twenty pounds to the square inch, so that no stoking is needed inside the tunnel. The drills are driven by hydraulic pressure of fifteen hundred pounds to the square inch. The power to drive them,—in fact, for everything, inside and outside the tunnel,—is obtained by harnessing the rivers and mountain torrents adjoining each portal, furnishing over two thousand gallons of water a minute.

FINSSEN AND HIS LIGHT CURE.

NEARLY two years ago (October, 1902), the REVIEW OF REVIEWS published an article on the light cure at Copenhagen founded and directed by Prof. Niels R. Finsen. Since that article appeared, Professor Finsen has won the great Nobel prize for scientific research, and in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for June, Mr. Georg Bröchner describes him as "An Apostle of Light." Professor Finsen, it seems, is still only forty-two. "His life hangs on a thin thread. Every day he is growing thinner, though it is impossible to say what miracles his marvelous vitality and mental stamina may yet work." He suffers, and has suffered for many years past, from affections of the heart and liver, as well as from dropsy.

Even if Finsen were not the world-famed doctor and scientist,—by instinct he is more of a brilliant explorer in the regions of science than he is a doctor,—he, by reason of his personality, by his views, as to the earnestness of which he has just given the most convincing proof, would be a most remarkable and interesting man, imbued as he is with a fervent, idealistic, human radicalism, holding opinions that in some respects may be said to resemble those of Tolstoy. Finsen, for instance, almost seems to dislike money—not so far as his dear "institute" is concerned, but as regards himself and his family. He wishes his son to be able to say, in the words of the charming Danish poet, Holger Drachmann, "I thank thee, my father, thou wert not a wealthy man;" and if Finsen's son inherits his father's views, he will say so, or he will in any case have the opportunity of doing so. Finsen was pleased, truly pleased, when a registered letter from Stockholm brought him the news of the Nobel prize having been

awarded him, but this pleasure probably did not contain one vestige of selfish joy; he knew it would benefit the great cause to which he has given his life, that it would throw additional luster upon his beloved institute, and that it would enable him, the poor man, to endow it.

A GENEROUS, MODEST INVALID.

It was with difficulty that he was persuaded to give only half the Nobel prize to the institute known by his name and the interest of the other half to his family. He is, and always has been, very poor, though private benefactors and the Danish Government have both lent him a helping hand.

Even in his boyhood, light and the effect of light had a wonderful charm for him, and he very early noticed and studied the influence of light upon animal



PROFESSOR FINSEN.

life. He is a native of the Farøe Islands, and passed his student's examination at Reykjavik, in Iceland, lands where the contrast between light and darkness is not unlikely to be brought strongly home to an observant mind.

Radical as Finsen is, he has the sincerest regard for the Danish royal family, who have always been his friends. Both the King and Queen of England have visited him, as well as the German Emperor and the Dowager Empress of Russia. The Kaiser is reported to have said, when he visited Finsen, "This man ought to have a monument raised to him in his lifetime," which must have been an embarrassing sugges-

tion for one who, Mr. Bröchner says, is unusually modest, has always preferred to keep in the background, and has a marked distaste for everything savoring of self-advertisement.

Chronically ill for nearly twenty years past, he is now compelled to live with the greatest caution, his food being carefully weighed. His temperature is always subnormal, and he spends most of his time lying down, unable to see anybody, even in his own family. For a year or more he has not even been able to visit the institute, which is only a few steps away from his house.

THE LIGHT CURE.

His discoveries have evolved, so to speak, from his mind during a long process of thought and work. He has been a successful inventor, and one of his inventions, certain hematite or blood lozenges, are now sold in all countries, the considerable proceeds going, of course, to the Finsen Institute.

In the year 1893, he first brought out his negative therapy of light, the essence of which is the removal of the chemical rays that have the inflammatory effect upon the skin. His red-light or negative-light treatment has been adopted in numerous countries with excellent results, more especially for smallpox, though also for other affections; it does not exactly cure the illness of smallpox, but it does away with the most dangerous symptom, the secondary fever, and its outcome, the suppuration.

His positive-light cure, curing terrible diseases of the skin, diseases with which science had hitherto been unable to battle, by direct application of chemical rays, is itself a most conservative treatment, as no sound tissue is hurt or damaged. Downes and Blunt had already shown that light, more especially the chemical rays, can kill bacteria; it was also known that light can produce inflammation of the skin. Finsen's great discovery is the killing of the bacteria in the skin by light, or perhaps by the inflammation which the light causes. Perfect clearness has not yet been arrived at on this point, but Finsen is inclined to believe the latter.

In his Medical Light Institute, at Copenhagen, there were last year two hundred and ninety-two patients from all over the world; in all, seventeen hundred and ten have been treated there, and yet only seven years ago he could not find a publisher in Germany. What he has done, however, he considers as only the small beginnings of the study of the sun's biological and hygienic qualities; and in order that his work may be carried on, he has insisted on a special "light" laboratory being attached to the institute as a permanent section, where "light" researches are carried on by three young doctors.

THE CHEMISTRY OF EXTREME HEAT AND COLD.

UNDER the title "Die Chemie bei extremen Temperaturen," the *Biochemisches Centralblatt* (Leipsic) publishes a series of papers by Dr. Franz Sachs in which he reviews the most recent discoveries made in chemistry by means of experiments conducted at very high and very low temperatures, and shows how the nature of substances with which we are familiar changes under different conditions of heat and cold.

CHEMICAL AFFINITY BELOW THE ZERO POINT.

The absolute zero, the temperature at which all heat is lost, is so elusive that investigators have been unable to demonstrate in what state matter would be under conditions of perfect cold. After making more than two hundred experiments in chemistry, Pictet decided that practically no chemical reaction can take place below a temperature of 130°C . below zero, a conclusion which has since been modified. He found that concentrated sulphuric acid will not unite with strong bases, such as caustic potash, sodium, etc., below a temperature of -90°C . Action between barium chloride and sulphuric acid stops at -70°C ., but, on the other hand, the customary reddening of phenol phthalein with potassium occurs as low as -100° and -110°C .

Pictet's theories regarding chemical inactivity at low temperatures were accepted until the past year, when, a few months ago, Moissan found that free fluorene retained its full power of reaction toward certain bodies at the lowest temperatures that could be attained. But most reactions taking place under the influence of such extreme cold required a long period of time, and the changes were too slow to be watched as in reactions taking place at ordinary temperatures.

To produce the very high temperatures used in his experiments, Moissan made direct use of the electric current, and with his electric oven succeeded in carrying through a long series of most remarkable reactions, in which he discovered a large number of new combinations of elements and was able to vaporize many substances formerly considered infusible. The degree of heat used was about $3,600^{\circ}\text{C}$.

ARTIFICIAL FORMATION OF DIAMONDS AND RUBIES.

Among the most important of his experiments was the artificial formation of diamonds by means of liquid pig iron saturated with carbon, first heated to the highest temperature, and then cooled rapidly.

When melted iron solidifies, it undergoes great expansion, similar to the expansion of water when it solidifies as ice; and if a bar, or

so-called "pig," of this iron saturated with carbon is plunged into water or melted lead, the outer surface hardens quickly, and the inside of the bar has to cool under very strong pressure, on account of its tendency to expand.

Under ordinary pressure, carbon passes directly from the solid to the gaseous condition when heated, and from the gaseous to the solid condition on cooling, without passing through any intermediate fluid state, as most elements do; but under the high pressure produced by this method of experimentation it becomes fluid as it cools, and hardens into crystalline form. Black and transparent diamonds were produced, the latter in regular octahedral and dice shapes, in drops, and in crystals, which in time deteriorated and became partly transparent, partly flecked, but in all respects exactly like those found under natural conditions, except that the crystals were very small. Carbon is also found existing as peat, coal, or graphite, according to the amount of pressure it has undergone, and this last modification into graphite was easily produced in the laboratory by means of the electric oven.

Calcium, aluminum oxides, silicic acid, etc., were easily brought to the fusing point, or vaporized in the electric oven, and the metals separated from their oxides and brought into crystalline form.

Rubies were produced by fusing aluminum oxide with a little chrome oxide.

The synthesis of unrelated classes of compounds was effected, although the compounds arising in this way are very simple, for the chemistry of high temperatures is simple. For example, a silicate of carbon is produced by the reduction of silicic acid with carbon, the resultant compound being unusually hard, and only slightly inferior to the diamond in that respect. Other combinations with silica are still harder, as the compound formed with titanium, which is hard enough to scratch many varieties of diamonds.

The carbides, however, are a far more important class of the compounds formed at high temperatures. They have the interesting characteristic of decomposing when water is poured over them. One of the most important of these is calcium carbide, which forms acetylene under the action of water.

A glance at the reactions between bodies at the highest and the lowest temperatures shows that at both extremes only very few, and those very simple, reactions take place. In the greatest cold, the activity of the molecules is so reduced that it becomes almost null, and chemical reactions, for all practical purposes, do

not take place. On the other hand, at the highest degrees of heat the activity of the molecule is so great that not only the customary union of molecules is destroyed, but the molecules themselves break up into their component atoms, which then, of course, are free to form entirely new combinations.

This breaking up into atoms begins with the chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, group, at from 1,000° to 1,200° C.; at about 1,800° for sulphur, and at still higher temperatures for other elements, so that we must think of all the constituents of the sun, and of the fixed stars, as existing in this simple form.

From the chemistry of extreme temperatures, it appears that the greatest number of combinations occur in the interval between the very high and the very low degrees of heat where the organic unions can take place. Although more than one hundred thousand compounds are known to exist in this interval, there is still abundant opportunity for investigation, for the combining power of organic elements is almost unlimited.

THE MUSIC OF EDWARD MACDOWELL.

ROMANTIC in the real, beautiful, and exalting sense is the music of the American composer, Edward MacDowell, says Lawrence Gilman, writing in the *North American Review*.

I account Mr. MacDowell so notably a romantic of the finest attainment because, true to the deeper genius of his art, he devotes himself, in his practice of it, to a rendering, extraordinary for vividness and felicity, of those essences and impressions which have seemed to me to be the ultimate concern of the romantic spirit in its dealings with life. He has chosen occasionally to employ, in the realization of his purposes, what seems at first to be precisely the magical apparatus so necessary to the older romanticism. Dryads and elves inhabit his world, and he dwells at times under faëry boughs and in enchanted woods; but for him, as for the poets of the Celtic tradition, these things are but the manifest images of an interior passion and delight. Seen in the transfiguring mirror of his music, the

moods and events of the natural world and of the incessant drama of psychic life are vivified into shapes and designs of irresistible beauty and appeal.

A CELT OF THE CELTS.

Mr. MacDowell's music is, "of intention, persistently pictorial and impressionistic."

He is constitutionally and by right of ancestry Celtic of the Celts, with the Celt's intimate vision of natural things and his magic power of poetically vivifying them. It is making no transcendent claim for him to affirm that, in such splendid fantasies as his "To the Sea," "In Mid-Ocean," "In Deep Woods;" in such exquisite impressions as "Starlight," "To a Water-Lily," "To a Wild Rose," there is an inevitable felicity, a graphic nearness and beauty, an imaginative intensity and lyric fervor which exist nowhere in external tone-painting save in Mr. MacDowell's own work.

It is as much in his choice of subjects as in the peculiar vividness and felicity of his expression that he is "unique among tone-poets of the external world."

He has never attempted such tremendous frescoes as Wagner delighted to paint; nor does he choose to deal with the elements,—with winds and waters, with fire and clouds and tempests,—in the epical manner of the great music-dramatist. Of his descriptive music, by far the greater part is written for the piano; so that, at the start, a very definite limitation is imposed upon magnitude of plan. You cannot achieve on the piano, with any adequacy of effect, a mountain-side in flames, or a storm at sea, or the prismatic arch of a rainbow; and as Mr. MacDowell has seen fit to employ that instrument as his principal medium of expression, he has refrained from attempting to advance musical fresco-painting beyond the point at which Wagner left it. Instead, he has contented himself with such themes as he treats in his "Forest Idyls," in his "Four Little Poems" ("The Eagle," "The Brook," "Moonshine," "Winter"), in his first orchestral suite, in the inimitable "Woodland Sketches" and "Sea Pieces," and in the recently published "New England Idyls." As a perfect exemplification of his practice, consider, let me say, his "To a Water-Lily," from the "Woodland Sketches,"—than which I know of nothing in objective tone-painting, for the piano or for the orchestra, more



EDWARD MACDOWELL.

sensitively felt, more exquisitely accomplished. The method is the method of Shelley in the "Sensitive Plant," of Wordsworth in "The Daffodils."

Mr. Gilman believes that the American composer has recalled in his music the very life and presence of the Gaelic prime—that he has "unbound the Island harp."

Above all, he has achieved that "heroic beauty" which, believes Mr. Yeats, has been fading out of the arts since "that decadence we call progress set voluptuous beauty in its place"—that heroic beauty which is of the very essence of the imaginative life of the primi-

tive Celts, and which the Celtic "revival" in contemporary letters has so singularly failed to recrudescence. For it is the heroic Gaelic world that Mr. MacDowell has made to live again in his music,—that miraculous world of superhuman passions and aspirations, of bards and heroes and sublime adventure—the world of Cuchul-lin the Unconquerable, and Laeg, and Queen Meave; of Naesi, and Deirdré the Beautiful, and Fergus, and Connla the Harper.

From first to last, says Mr. Gilman, in conclusion, the work is the work of a master of imaginative expression, a penetrative psychologist,—above all, an exquisite poet.

FRANZ VON LENBACH, THE PAINTER.

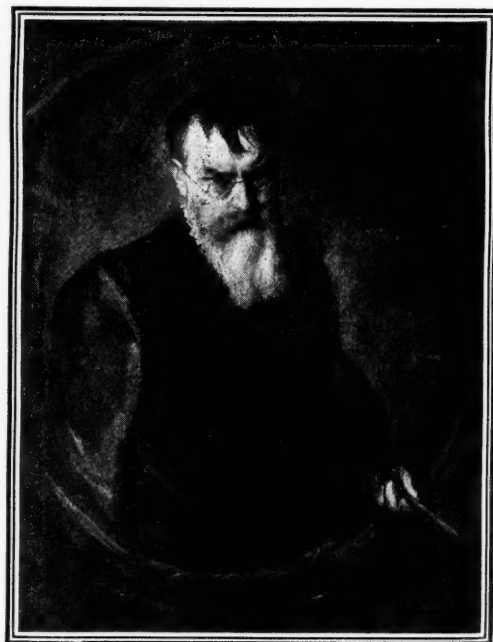
THE death, in May last, of Franz von Lenbach, Germany's greatest contemporary artist, has called out many tributes in the periodical press. An appreciation of the artist, which includes considerable anecdotal material of unusual interest, is contributed to the *Con-*

temporary Review by means of Lenbach's portraits. On the other hand, it may be said that the artist himself is known outside of Germany largely because of the fact that he painted Bismarck, although the Iron Chancellor was only one of many exalted personages whose portraits were painted by Lenbach. It is said that no artist of his time was less impressed by rank, and he refused almost as many commissions as he accepted. Mr. Whitman states that he declined an invitation from the Emperor Alexander III. to come to St. Petersburg, and he once showed Mr.



ELEANORA DUSE AND LENBACH'S LITTLE DAUGHTER, MARION.
(From a painting by Lenbach.)

temporary Review (London) for June by Sidney Whitman. Referring to the thought that Lenbach's work will hand down to the coming generations the dominant personalities of a glorious period in German history, this writer recalls Prince Bismarck's declaration that it pleased him to feel that he would be known hereafter



FRANZ VON LENBACH.
(From a painting by himself.)

Whitman a telegram from Cecil Rhodes summoning him to come to London to paint his portrait with the impatient exclamation, "Let him come to Munich."

It has been remarked of Lenbach that the work of his later years surpassed his earlier produc-



PRINCE BISMARCK.

(From the famous painting by Lenbach.)

tions both in richness of color and in power of composition and execution. His portrait of Leo XIII. is an instance.

THE ARTIST'S BUSINESS SIDE.

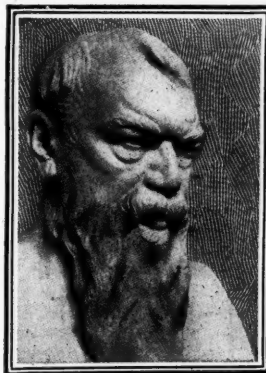
Mr. Whitman reveals some of Lenbach's marked characteristics as a business man. To the question once asked as to his price for a portrait, the artist replied: "That all depends. From twenty thousand marks, which I may ask, down to five thousand marks, which I may be willing to pay for the privilege of painting an exceptionally interesting face." Although Lenbach was often able to ask what he liked, he never went beyond a certain figure; and that figure, says Mr. Whitman, was considerably less than rumor credits certain English, French, and American artists with getting for their work. Lenbach said that he disliked to ask what he considered to be an excessive price, even when certain of obtaining it. In some cases, when exceptionally high prices were offered to reconsider

previous refusals, he always stuck to his first figure. A Berlin banker once asked Lenbach, point-blank, what he would charge for painting his portrait. Lenbach mentioned an unusually large sum; this was a way he had of avoiding a direct refusal in case he was disinclined to undertake work. "But surely that is too much?" blurted out the close-fisted millionaire. "I bought a portrait which you painted of Prince Bismarck for less than half that price." "That may be," replied Lenbach, quietly. "It was a pleasure for me to portray him; but surely, Herr X—, without offense, you do not imagine that it would be an equal pleasure to me to paint you."

Mr. Whitman shows that sympathy and personal antipathy had not a little to do with influencing Lenbach's decision even in matters of art. Some years ago, when a few friends of the late Professor Virchow intended to present him with his portrait, they approached him with a view to accepting a commission and asked what the price would be. Lenbach declared that he would consider it an honor to paint the great scientist's portrait, and named a comparatively small sum, but added that if Professor Virchow had not been such an inveterate enemy of Prince Bismarck he would have been only too pleased to paint his picture for nothing.

Mr. Whitman closes his article with this description of the great artist's physique:

Lenbach was of stately stature and powerful build. In fact, I once shocked his devoted wife by comparing him to a gorilla. But he understood my playful reference to the fierce, broad-shouldered king of the African forests, and smiled. Everything about the man denoted strength, and yet refinement. Particularly the powerful forehead, the piercing expression of his luminous eyes, which at times took a haze of tenderness rare even in a woman. His smile was set off by the possession of



LENBACH.

(From a bust in the Glyptothek, Munich, reproduced in *Jugend*.)

faultless white teeth, of which he had not lost a single one. He used to call himself ugly, for there was a certain ruggedness about his strong features which one finds among portraits of the Dutch masters. But for those who can read aright the outward expression of great qualities of heart and mind, the proud dignity of manliness, Lenbach looked what he was—"Every inch a king" among men!"

Lenbach's Method.

Franz Wolter, writing in *Brush and Pencil*, declares that

Lenbach's personality belongs wholly to the present. "His works breathe the breath of the modernity in which they were created." Further, "no modern artist has ever succeeded so completely in fashioning the whole surroundings of his actual works into one artistic, harmonious whole as has Lenbach." His method was that of the old masters.

They wrought boldly, disdaining to jeopardize the spontaneity and freshness of their work through painful attention to detail. Such, also, was Lenbach's method. In working, he involuntarily excluded much that was immaterial,—much, too, that would, as detail, be full of charm and attraction. But this he did with careful purpose, for he knew that an accumulation of charm and attraction, secondary though they be, would only obscure, and make the composition uneven and

uneffective. "I leave it to the beholder to fill in what he wishes to see," he frequently explained. But in return for all these omissions he gives, wholly and completely, the spirit, and he gives it in its true environment, in its own world of thought and feeling. And since this it is that appeals to all true lovers of art, and since Lenbach, in setting it forth, was giving his contemporaries what they desired and most rejoiced to receive, therefore he became great, and in his greatness remained in closest harmony with the spirit of his age. In many respects, indeed, he fairly forced his will upon the public; the reality which he followed so admirably in the portrayal of a character was scorned when it demanded the reproduction of an actual costume. The male attire of the present he steadfastly avoided painting whenever he could. In fact, he thoroughly disliked modern garments, which were not sufficiently picturesque, and frequently presented his subjects, as he has often painted himself, in an old black Spanish costume.

A PIONEER SPANISH JOURNALIST AND PUBLICIST.

SPANISH journalism was late in taking its place among the cosmopolitan forces of Europe, says Juan Pérez de Guzmán, writing in *España Moderna* (Madrid). Señor Guzmán's article is entitled "The Supremacy of the Press in Spain," and he tells us that the first organ of the government, the *Gaceta*, was founded in 1661, which has survived the vicissitudes of two centuries and a half. After the coming of the Bourbons, the liberty of the press was nipped in the bud.

A rigorous law of censorship repressed the publication of beliefs and opinions which endangered the unity of the faith. . . . The new dynasty which ascended the throne at the beginning of the eighteenth century looked upon the kingdom as a private and personal domain; the people, however, precisely at that period, began to think upon their own rights, and the seeds were sown which ripened into the revolutionary movements which followed.

It was at this time (1758) that Don Francisco Mariano Nifo founded his *Diario* (Daily News), which flourished almost to the end of the nineteenth century. He also started the *Estafeta de Londres*, in imitation of the London journals.

The fever of patriotic indignation which was roused by the enthronement of a usurping Bonaparte at Madrid fifty years later had little time to seek expression by the methods of journalism. Yet the struggle for Spanish independence which began in 1808 was encouraged by the evening journal of Quintanaz, the *Semanario Patriótico*. In its brief pages it breathed the sentiment of the national conscience, of national dignity, together with a majestic spirit of liberty and justice, in a tone of moderation and restraint, and an ardor characterized by the broadest tolerance.

But the real pioneer journalist of Madrid was Don Andrés Borrego, before whose day peri-

odical literature in the Iberian Peninsula had not cast off its national swaddling-clothes. A wider horizon was opened up by the appearance of this man, who was indeed a new figure among his fellow-countrymen, for his life, up to 1834, had been spent in expatriation in London and Paris. "He was an Andalusian of Malaga; with his own eye he had seen, invading the Peninsula, the soldiers of Napoleon, and again the mercenaries of the Duke of Angoulême (in 1823). He found the press of his country crippled by excessive censorship, and the journals that existed filled with triviality and pedantry. There was neither courage nor sincerity in the little



NERO AND SENECA.—BY EDUARDO BARRÓN.

(The first-prize group of statuary at the Spanish Exposition of Fine Arts recently held in Madrid.)

sheets which professed to guide public opinion." With "the force of an intellectual giant, he had thrown all his influence into the balance of his country's future;" he had long embraced the side of those thinkers and patriots who were the rejected and proscribed among his fellow-countrymen. In writing to a friend in 1836, he says.

I have placed myself under the banner of the people, and my conscience has never accused me of having deserted the sacred cause of humanity. When the ruin of national liberty drove the stubborn defenders of that lost cause to seek an asylum in foreign lands, my enthusiasm for the people's rights led me to fight in the ranks of the proscribed. I became one of the most active agents of that French press which for ten years (1823-33) opposed with unwearied persistency the pretensions of Louis XVIII. and Charles X.

Borrego founded, in Malaga, the *Confederacion Patriótica* (1820-23); in Argentina, the *Correo Nacional* (1825); and in Paris, the *Temps*, the most completely international of Parisian journals. From 1831 to 1834, he was editor of the *Constitutional*, of Paris, and Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, of London. He had a great reputation for bold liberal ideas, both in London and Paris, and, coming to Madrid, he set out to inaugurate a reign of journalism which should be a genuine organ of public opinion without personal aims or sectarian rancors.

He was then in the prime of life (1834), a born journalist, bent on instituting at the Spanish capital a newspaper like the *Temps* and the *Constitutional*, which he had founded in Paris. But in attempting to realize this scheme he was met by almost unsurmountable obstacles. Spain was destitute of even those mechanical arts which are the auxiliaries of newspaper publication. The National Printing Press of Madrid, from which the *Gazette* and official publications issued, was equipped with only the most primitive machinery in 1834, and even the paper procurable was of sheets too small for his purpose. He was forced to import his materials and presses from Paris, and eventually founded a joint-stock company with the assistance of noblemen and others of capital, for the purpose of setting up a print-

ing establishment equipped with all the latest improvements and capable of providing the Spanish public with productions of the press executed in the highest perfection and at a price as low as that at which other countries disseminated printed literature. . . . It was his ambition to create a periodical literature which should approach, in loftiness of tone, freedom of utterances, and perfection of manufacture, the highest standard reached by that of the most polished and civilized nations of Europe.

This design was accompanied by the publication of the *Español*, the first number of which appeared November 1, 1835. English machinery, type, paper, and the skill of English pressmen produced work equal to that done on "the most famous English papers, the *Times*, the *Standard*, and the *Morning Post*. The 'make up' of the paper was methodical and perfect," and included government announcements (*Gazette*), extracts from domestic and foreign journals, editorials, political news, local and general news, and foreign and provincial correspondence. But Borrego went further than mere newspaper publication. He founded the *Revista Europea* (1837) and the *Revista Peninsular* (1838), which were intended to take the place, in Spain, of the *British and Foreign Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine*, in England, and of the *Revue de Paris* and *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in France. Finally, after completing his work as a journalist, in which he either founded or edited ten journals (1820-72), he took up the work of a publicist. His many books, thirty-one in all, "are the Bible of the true Liberal-Conservative of Spain." He had a seat in the Cortes from 1837 to 1858.

The Spanish Press To-Day.

An exhaustive study of the origin and history of the periodical press all over the world is contributed to the *Revista Contemporánea* (Madrid) by Pedro Gascón de Gotor. Señor Gotor believes that there is much to be desired in the conduct of the Spanish press at present.

BOOKS AND LIBRARIES FOR CHILDREN.

A SERIES of articles on books for children appear in the June *Chautauquan*. Mary Imogene Hazeltine, librarian of the Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y., considers "the children's room" in the public library. These librarians are trained, experienced women, mostly. They have found that several considerations should enter into the selection of books, especially their mechanical make-up, their literary value, and the moral effect on the child's character.

The books must be printed on good paper, in clear type, and must be securely bound. Their illustrations must be the work of artists who do not overcrowd with details, who give good outlines, and who preserve the traditions of perspective, color values, form, and proportion, else will the children gain false notions of things. The pictures of Cruikshank, Kate Greenaway, Palmer Cox, Howard Pyle, and Caldecott, and the outline marginal drawings of Thompson-Seton, are examples of those possessing the requisite artistic merit. While the question of the subject-matter must be duly regarded, that the stories be wholesome, with real situations and true accounts, and that books of informa-

tion be accurate, it must be as carefully considered whether they be presented in clear, vigorous English, and in good literary form, and that their tone and import be neither mawkish nor sentimental, but sincere and high.

A child readily understands and appreciates a book whose subject-matter is adapted to his comprehension, even though it was avowedly written for adult minds and in the best literary style. A recent and forceful illustration of this is in the books of Mr. Thompson-Seton.

Many of the familiar stories appearing in them were published first in the *Century* and *Scribner's* magazines, the recognized province of mature readers. But the children claim these books as their own, and read them with avidity and delight. Indeed, the borderland between juvenile and adult books is hard to define when the best literature is under discussion, for the children's classics, "Arabian Nights," "The Odyssey," "Robinson Crusoe," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Gulliver's Travels," Cooper's novels, "Ivanhoe," were not written for children at all, but have been adopted by them.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOME LIBRARIES.

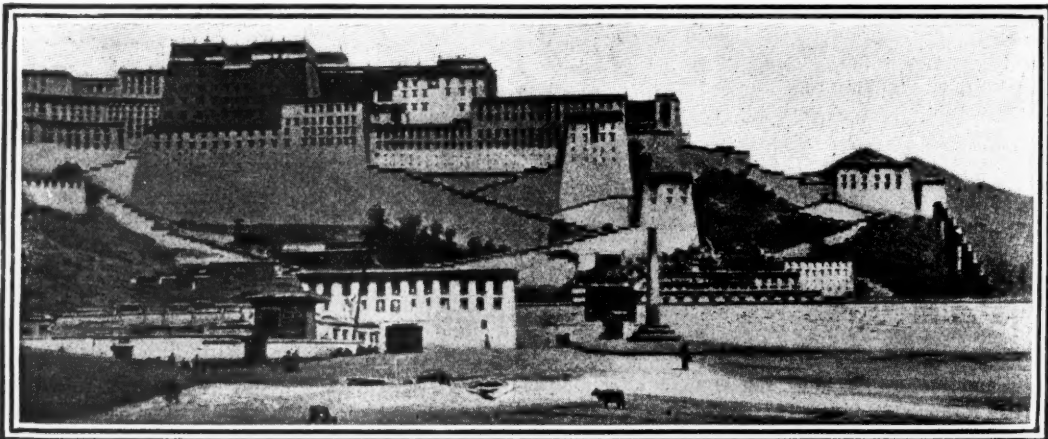
Home libraries for poor children is the subject discussed by Frances Jenkins Olcott, chief of the children's department and director of the training-school for children's librarians in the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library. This writer, in speaking of the selection of books for such home libraries, says :

Let us say that we have made a working center of the home of the president of our club of volunteer home-library visitors. A committee may be appointed to procure books from the public library of the city. The club is indeed fortunate if the public library will undertake the selection and exchange of the books, for this will enable its members to throw their whole efforts into the actual work with the children and their families. But if the library rules interfere with the loan of books for such a purpose, the members of the club might pledge themselves to solicit contributions to the amount of twenty-five dollars each. Frequently, libraries are given as memorials by parents who have lost children and who are glad to have the influence of good books go among the poor and needy; and sometimes the libraries are named for the children or for a child's favorite author. Twenty-five dollars purchases a neat bookcase and twenty volumes. In selecting the books, it must be borne in mind that boys who have fed on the adventures of "Dashing Charlie, the Texan Whirlwind," "Gentleman Joe, the Gilt-Edged Sport," "Dick Dead-Eye," "Tracy the Outlaw," and "The James Brothers" cannot be interested at once in "Alice in Wonderland," "Tom Brown's School Days," "Ivanhoe," and other children's classics. The transition from reading dime novels to actual enjoyment of good literature must be slow, and can be accomplished only through the infinite patience and perseverance of the visitor. An occasional boy will rise to the height of the "Oregon Trail" and "Ivanhoe," but on the whole the visitor must be satisfied if she raises the general standard of reading to Munroe, Henty, and Otis. The same rule holds good in selecting books for girls.

THE LAMAISM OF TIBET.

THE dominant religion of Tibet is Lamaism. It is more than a religion, however. In reality, it represents the entire organism, religious, social, and political, of Tibet. It is an absolute theocracy, without parallel in the world.

So we are informed by M. L. de Milloué, a French writer, in the *Revue Universelle*. Lamaism, he says, has many points in common with the Catholic hierarchy. Everything is subordinated to the clergy, the highest religious offi-



POTULU, THE "VATICAN" OF THE BUDDHIST POPE AT LASSA.

cials, among whom, in Tibet, are the lamas. M. L. de Milloué traces the history of the development of Lamaism from the earliest times. He



ÇAKYA MOUNI.

(The most sacred of Buddhas).

says that since the beginning of the ninth century the history of Tibet has been merely the history of the clergy, who have had almost absolute power over the people. Lamaism, he says, is a sort of Buddhism, but much corrupted by mingling a certain mythology and mysticism which was peculiarly Tibetan, and afterward became still more corrupted into a sort

of fantastic sorcery to which many local superstitions were added.

The word "lama" stands for the term "priest." It really signifies "superior, venerable." The Tibetan priests are subjected to the most rigorous training during their youth, and are monks in the strictest sense of the term. They are very numerous, representing, it is said, one-eighth of the entire population of the country, and possessing almost all the public property.

They are in reality, says this French writer, a great plague to the people, and are themselves corrupt and insincere.

Not the Supreme Head of Buddhism.

The new quarterly, *Buddhism*, published in Rangoon, Burma, ridicules the idea that the Dalai



THE DALAI LAMA.

(From a drawing by Sven Hedin).

Lama of Lassa has any headship over Buddhists generally. Commenting on Colonel Younghusband's "mission" to the Tibetan capital, this review says: "We may state incidentally, in view of wild rumors to the contrary, that the Buddhists of Burma—and, we presume, all Buddhists in the British Empire—view with absolute indifference the affairs of the Dalai Lama and of Tibet generally, with which they

have nothing in common, and that the fiction that Buddhists regard the former in the same light as do Roman Catholics the Pope is too absurd for serious discussion."

WHAT EMIGRATION MAY MEAN TO ITALY.

STATESMEN and economists in Italy are devoting considerable attention to the emigration problems which face their country. In two articles in recent numbers of the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), the possibilities of emigration in the way of improving the economic and social condition of the kingdom are discussed. Enrico Cocchia writes on "The Emigration of Educated Italians," and in his article declares that he longs for the day when "the educated class, increased beyond all measure, shall feel, equally with the lower classes, the impulse toward emigration, and shall make their homes in distant lands, with a view to establishing, once more, the national wealth and greatness of Italy, revived and flourishing in the prosperity of her colonial possessions." He points out that the power of all nations, ancient and modern, has been maintained and supplemented by means of colonization, which has fostered their commerce.

The commerce of Italy with foreign lands is of less magnitude than that of either England, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, Austria, or Holland. This, he says, is due to the fact that Italian emigrants belong neither to the commercial nor to the educated classes. Yet the great high-roads of foreign emigration, "as in ancient times, ought not to be monopolized to-day by the mere laborers of the land, but should also, and above all, be taken by the educated and learned classes, who at present, like the same classes in Germany up to 1870, suffer from stagnation and inertia within the narrow confines of their native land."

For a people like ours, which possesses traditions of a civilization so productive in works of intellect and material grandeur, emigration should not result in degradation, and cause us to be placed in the same category as that of negroes or coolies in North America. Our destiny in the world and the proper mission of

Italy ought to be something very different from this. Emigration ought to be, to us, the most potent engine and pathfinder of commerce. The more numerous the sons of any country dwelling in a foreign land, the greater the influence of that country, the larger the export of her productions. But commerce with a foreign country will never receive proper encouragement unless the intelligence of the learned classes is enlisted in its service.

EMIGRATION OF THE INTELLIGENT URGED.

In order to prepare Italian emigrants for establishing successful commercial relations, he suggests that the minister of agriculture and commerce, in distributing bursaries and scholarships, should take more count of a candidate's practical knowledge of the languages current in those countries of Europe and of the East with which the opening up of new commercial relations seems most desirable and practicable. Moreover, there is plenty of room abroad, he says, not only for the muscular energy of Italians, but for their intellectual activities also. "The northern coast of Africa, the eastern shore of the Adriatic, the ancient ports of the Levant, the boundless territories of the farthest East, might easily become seats of culture eagerly to be sought after by men of all professions, scientific, industrial, and artistic, to whom the soil of their native country had proved a barren home." Lawyers, doctors, veterinarians, engineers, pharmacists, professors of literature in every department, painters and musicians, as well as the graduates of industrial and artistic institutions, would there find a wide field of activity, provided they were first equipped with some knowledge of those foreign countries and had become versed in the methods of dealing with their inhabitants. He concludes by reverting to his main contention.

It is only by the devotion of the professional and studious class to the work of industry and commerce that Italy will be enabled to find a way to wealth and salvation. . . . If the cultivators of science, instead of locking themselves up in the laboratory of their specialty and applying themselves solely to some pursuit founded upon the learning they had laboriously acquired in their university, would only seek a new field in a foreign country which gave opportunities more propitious to their pursuit of fortune, Italy would be more likely to achieve her destiny and to save herself from the fate to which she has, so far, for four centuries, been condemned,—namely, that of wasting and exhausting the rich patrimony received from her forefathers. The narrow confines of this country are not sufficient for the abounding activity of Italian intelligence.

Italian Colonies in South America.

"Plans for Italian Colonization in South America" is the title of an important article in the same review. The author, Donato Sanmia-

telli, dismisses as absurd the narrow and short-sighted policy that would discourage Italian emigration and keep the youth of the country at home for military service and the cultivation of the Italian soil, which is already in the hands of owners. As an argument in favor of foreign emigration, he refers to the increase of the birth-rate and the decrease of the death-rate in Italy, and the narrowness and worn-out condition of arable belts in many Italian provinces. He also gives reasons why South America is a land of promise. He thinks the unsettled wilderness of the La Plata valley is more likely to afford the best room for scattered Italian colonies, keeping up their national character and language, buying the manufactured goods of Italy, sympathizing with her political life, and selling their productions in her markets. Consider, he says, "the joyless, often unfortunate, condition of our fellow-countrymen, emigrants herded together in the great city centers of the United States, and the jealous restrictions, or fatal competition, by which, in all countries where the English language is spoken,—as in Australia, for instance,—our countrymen are excluded from prosperity."

The Italian Government, therefore, appointed a commission of emigration to visit South America and report on places most suitable and available for emigrants to settle in. Strict laws had already been passed, at the instance of Senator Bodio and his colleagues, to protect the emigrant during his voyage out and provide assistance for him on his arrival on a foreign shore. At the end of June, 1903, two commissioners, Prof. Angelo Scalabrini and Dr. Alessandro Piacentini sailed for Buenos Ayres. The two commissioners determined to take nothing on hearsay, and set out to explore the province of Buenos Ayres. They were much struck with the abundant pasturage and fine cattle of that region. They traveled through the wheat tracts of Santa Fé and Entre Rios.

A FAVORABLE REPORT ON ARGENTINA.

The soil was good, the climate most healthy, the products similar to those of Italy. They visited Chaco,—a province half the size of all Italy.—Ocampo, Corrientes, and others. In the report which Professor Scalabrini finally presented to the commissioners of emigration, he represented Argentina as a home for sturdy colonists of rural habits, emigrating at their own expense, and advised that such be conducted to this place, blessed with a healthy climate, fertile soil, and fine situation. Signor Sanmiatelli does not tell us whether any large number of Italian emigrants have left for South America, but he says that on the guar-

anty of such advantages capitalists are likely to come forward without hesitation ; and, in fact, many proposals are to be laid before the commissioners of emigration and examined by them at an early date. Signor Ernesto Nathan has offered to them fifty million lire (about ten million dollars) on condition that the state guarantee

him the interest of it at the lowest rate paid on treasury bonds, and an institute of colonization has been projected by the civil engineer Antonio Tansini, of Bologna, who has gone to Argentina under the instructions of a provisional committee of this institute, with a view to take definite measures for securing lands in Santa Fé and Cordoba.

HOW A WOMAN MAY LEARN TO SWIM.

HUNDREDS of those who perished in the *General Slocum* disaster at New York, last month, might have saved themselves and rescued helpless children had they known how to swim. There is much encouragement, as well as abundance of sound advice, to all women who frequent the seashore or inland lakes of our country in the article on "Things a Woman Should Know in Learning to Swim," contributed to the *July Outing* by Clara Dalton. According to this writer, a lesson or two should suffice to teach any woman how to keep her mouth above water, while one-quarter of the time expended by most women in jumping up and down about the ropes at a seaside resort would make them expert swimmers.

The beginner, we are told, should first get accustomed to having her head under water. She should enter the water gradually, wading out till the water comes to her neck ; then stooping till she is entirely submerged, she should remain thus for a second. It will soon be found quite possible to stay under water for

increasing periods of time with nostrils open, and to hold them free of water.

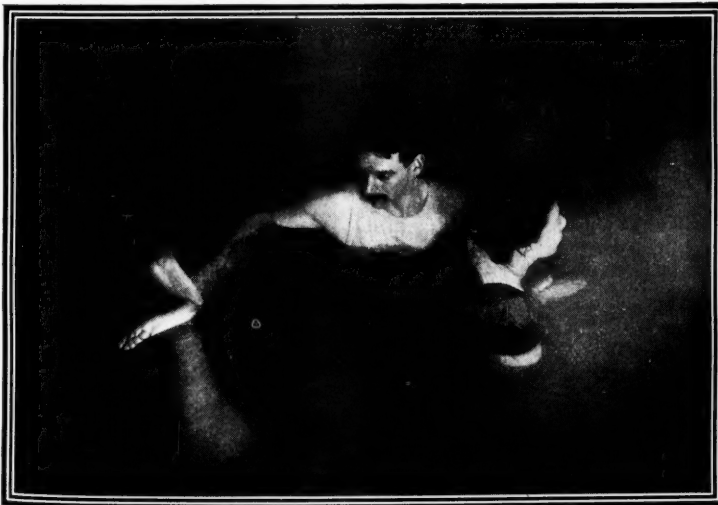
Having become "at home in the water," the pupil is ready to begin the real business of learning to swim. The first movement is the breast stroke.

The pupil should wade out from the shore up to her chest, then face the shore, join the palms of the hands together at the breast with the fingers tightly closed. The last injunction is one frequently disregarded by beginners. Then the hands should shoot straight out in front, a little below the level of the chin. When the arms are stretched out straight in front to their fullest extent, the palms of the hands should be turned flat downward, lying almost horizontal to the surface, and the arms should make a semicircular sweep to their widest extent on either side, the arms being in a straight line with the shoulders. During the motion, care should be taken all the time to keep the arms perfectly straight and the palms downward ; also that the arms shall not be drawn farther back than a line perpendicular to the shoulders.

Last, the hands must be brought back to first position again, care being taken to drop the elbows, and the hands kept as near the surface as possible without splashing. The palms are on the way gradually turned so that they will meet again at the breast ready for the next stroke. This is the breast stroke, and it is a good idea to practise this also out of the water, even before going in at all.

On shore, counting aloud as the strokes are made will help the pupil to keep time with the leg strokes. This single stroke should be practised until it is thoroughly mastered. The arm stroke will enable the pupil to keep her head above water long before she is able to swim, and it demands far less practice than the leg stroke.

The leg stroke is more difficult to master, but is more important. A good preparation may be afforded by shore practice.



CORRECT POSITION.—BEGINNING OF LEG STROKE.

Lying face downward across a stool, the instructor should take the pupil's ankles and pull the legs straight out, heels touching and toes directed outward; then the feet must be pushed up toward the body as far as possible, care being taken to keep the heels together and the knees turned out, frog fashion. Next, the legs should be pulled out straight, as far apart as possible, the feet being still in a horizontal line; then, the legs, being still kept straight, should be brought together, the heels touching with a snap. Thus, the water compressed between the legs will push the body forward. Then, as the heels are about to be brought together at the end of the movement, the ankle joints should be quickly relaxed and the feet struck sharply together until the soles almost meet and lie in line with the legs. And while the legs are once more assuming the position nearest the body, the feet should always be kept in line with the direction to be taken.

Having become thoroughly familiar with these movements on shore, the pupil may wade out in open water to the depth of her shoulders, face the shore, and push off from the bottom with her feet, at the same time bringing the arms to the first position with the palms together under the chin.

Then, without stopping, the arms must be shot forward to the second position of the arm stroke, the legs at the same time being kicked out as far apart as possible, the motion continued by snapping the heels together. Legs and arms are then brought quickly back to first position. This motion, made at first with the hand of the instructor to support the chest, can, after a few lessons, be made with no support at all. Only care must be taken to kick the legs straight behind, not under, the body. If they are allowed to fall, the swimmer will at once assume an upright position.

The writer declares that if a woman will spend three hours in the determined effort to learn to

keep afloat or to take the swimming strokes she will be insured against losing her life by drowning, provided she has presence of mind. Her rescue would depend mainly upon her physical endurance and the slowness of her strokes. Quick strokes soon exhaust a swimmer.

The article concludes with several cautions which the writer thinks that every woman swimmer ought especially to observe.

1. She should never go in the water for swimming when she is fatigued. Since the late afternoon hours are the popular time for bathing at the seaside resorts, a woman is likely to be fatigued by the golf, or bicycling, or walking that have made up her day, and she is then not in fit condition for the exertion of swimming.

2. She should never go in swimming within two hours after eating a heavy meal. This is a rule never to be broken, and failing to observe which almost wholly takes away from swimming the benefits that the exercise would otherwise give.

3. She must not stay in the water a minute after she feels fatigue or chill.

4. She should never allow herself to be "dared" to swim farther than she has ever swum; overexertion in swimming is extremely dangerous to her health, to say nothing of the peril while in the water.

5. She ought not to swim away from the crowd until she is an expert swimmer.

6. She should learn not to be frightened or to lose her head if a limb becomes cramped. If it is raised from the water and rubbed for a minute, the pain will cease.

7. If she ever has occasion to save any one from drowning, she can do so even if she is not an adept swimmer by remembering not to come in front of the drowning person in order to rescue her. She should approach her from the back, and seize her firmly by both arms, near the biceps.

JULES VERNE ON HIMSELF AND OTHERS.

MR. GORDON JONES contributes to *Temple Bar* an interesting interview with the venerable scientific novelist at Amiens. Asked as to the beginning of his career as an author, M. Verne replied:

As early as twelve or fourteen, I was never without a pen in my hand, and during my school days I was always writing, my tasks being chiefly poetical. During the whole of my life, I have always had a great passion for poetical and dramatic work, and in my later youth I published a considerable number of pieces, some of which met with a fair amount of success. My second and principal career did not commence till I was over thirty, and was brought about by a sudden impulse. It struck me one day that perhaps I might utilize with advantage my scientific education to blend together science and romance into a work of an advantageous description that might appeal to the public taste. The idea took such a hold upon me that I sat down at once to carry it into effect, the result being "Five Weeks in a Balloon." The book met with astonishing success, and several editions being soon exhausted, my publishers

urged upon me the desirability of producing some more volumes in the same style. . . . Although not wholly pleased with the idea, I complied with their request.

He owed the suggestion of "The Green Ray" to his visit to Fingal's Cave in the Isle of Staffa.

"The Floating City" was entirely suggested by a trip taken to America in the *Great Eastern*; and "Round the World in Eighty Days," perhaps the most celebrated of all his works, was due merely to a tourist advertisement seen by chance in the columns of a newspaper.

Interrogated as to method of work, M. Verne replied that until recently he invariably rose at five and did three hours' writing before breakfast. The bulk of his work was done at this time. He kept himself abreast of the times by wide reading in newspapers and periodicals, by clipping out interesting paragraphs and entering them for future use.

BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

The Labor Question.—Mr. Victor S. Yarros, writing in the *American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago), discusses the labor question in its relation to the social problem. He points out that the labor leaders of to-day have adopted radically individualistic views, notwithstanding the fact that they are constantly charged with socialistic leanings. Mr. Yarros maintains that the labor question can only be solved when we shall have solved the problem of the control and use of the natural media and the problem of the relation between the individual and the body politic.—In the same periodical, Mr. Hayes Robbins reviews the New York building trades paralysis of 1903. Mr. Robbins contends very justly that neither Parks nor his followers could be regarded as fairly representative of the present character or tendencies of labor-unionism either in New York or in the country at large. "The labor movement is entitled to be judged by the solid, permanent elements that underlie it rather than by the surface accidents of vicious leadership."—In the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, a paper by Mabel Atkinson on "Trust and Trade-Unions and Their Mutual Relations" brings out the point that the unions, by fixing a definite level of labor cost, may in some cases make combination among the capitalists easier. By restricting the amount of available labor, the unions may even succeed in drawing a portion of the profits into their own pockets. But in those interests where the labor is unskilled and the wages low, combination among the capitalists—if it comes before the trade-union—makes organization among the workers more difficult, and lessens their power of resisting unwise or unjust demands. In the *North American Review* for June, Mr. Maurice Low describes and commends the conciliation boards which adjust labor differences in England.

American Politics.—Considering the imminence of the Presidential campaign, the recent issues of our magazines have been strikingly destitute of material relating to national politics. One of the few exceptions to this rule of silence in our periodical literature is the political forecast by Eltwed Pomeroy which appears in the June number of the *Arena* (Boston). Mr. Pomeroy is president of the National Direct Legislation League, and has been for many years identified with what may be termed the "radical" wing of American publicists. His article is interesting not so much for the prophecies that it contains as for the analysis of conditions in the two great national parties. So far as the Republican campaign is concerned, Mr. Pomeroy is convinced that the great factor will be, not money, nor the management of men, nor the swinging of the influence of the great corporations. All these were factors four and eight years ago; but in the coming campaign, Mr. Pomeroy believes that a more decisive factor will be President Roosevelt's personality and the popular belief in his integrity, courage, and real sanity of

vision. As Mr. Pomeroy views it, however, there is an "indeterminateness" in President Roosevelt's position in regard to the trusts, but in that very attitude the President represents the great middle class of the country, and for that reason it seems probable to Mr. Pomeroy that he will be elected. On the Democratic side, Mr. Pomeroy still regards Mr. Bryan as the best-known and most influential man in his party. But, in his opinion, Bryan is to-day at the height of his influence. Bryan at heart is not a radical, and he will not disguise his real sentiments for the sake of gaining the support of radicals. Next to Bryan, the most important man in the party, in Mr. Pomeroy's opinion, is Mr. Hearst. To the Hearst candidacy Mr. Pomeroy attaches great importance. Roosevelt's chances against Hearst if regularly nominated by the Democrats are placed by Mr. Pomeroy at not more than sixty or sixty-five out of a hundred. In the July number of the *World's Work*, the editor ventures to forecast three interesting results of the coming campaign,—first, a searching popular examination and criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's administration; second, the regeneration of the Democratic party, causing a stronger opposition, even in case of Republican success, than the Republicans have had since Cleveland went out of power; and, third, the continuance of business conditions practically undisturbed.—In the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly* there is an informing study of State central committees by Mr. C. E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago. In this sketch is presented a brief outline of the organization of the central, or executive, committees of the Republican and Democratic parties in the several States. This paper deals with such topics as the apportionment of membership, term of service, method of election, vacancies and removals, officers, and sub-committees and their powers. The paper is packed with information never before collated and presented in this compact form, so far as we are aware.

Negro Disfranchisement Again.—In two of the July magazines appear important contributions to the discussion of negro disfranchisement in the South. Mr. Thomas Nelson Page treats the question in *Scribner's* as "One Factor in the South's Standing Problem." Mr. Page's position on this question is fairly well known from several of his books, as well as from a number of magazine articles published during the past year, and we need not state his argument in detail. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say that his is the view shared by the influential whites of the South in general, with perhaps rather more of consideration for what he terms the upper fraction of the race,—that is to say, the educated negroes,—than is commonly expressed in the utterances of the Southern white leaders. While taking the ground that the disfranchisement of the main body of the negroes in the Southern States was a necessary measure,

and expressing the full belief that this disfranchisement is for the permanent welfare of both races, Mr. Page is free to admit that many negroes are good men and good citizens, that they contribute their part to the public wealth, and that they are entitled, on every ground of justice and sound policy, to consideration. Of one thing, however, he is certain,—that the ignorant negro, "and hence all ignorance," must be eliminated by law. In the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Archibald H. Grimke sets forth some of the evils of disfranchisement. He argues that disfranchisement is bad, not only for the negro himself, but for the South as a section and for the rest of the nation. The portion of his argument that will particularly interest Northern readers, we think, is his attempt to show the harmful effect that is produced by disfranchisement on the black labor of the South. Mr. Grimke holds that disfranchisement makes a large proportion of the South's laboring population restless and discontented with their civil and social condition, and hinders employers of this labor from producing the largest and the best results with it.

Problems in Education.—Several papers of general interest appear in the June number of the *Educational Review* (New York). President Charles Cuthbert Hall presents his annual survey of progress in religious and moral education, concluding that, upon the whole, the strategic points in any such system of education designed to affect the country at large are the universities and colleges.—A paper by Mr. James Russell Parsons, Jr., on "Tendencies in School Legislation, 1903," is reprinted from the Bulletin of the New York State Library. This legislation suggests to Mr. Parsons the type toward which State education in America is moving,—a school strong in local support, aided by the State in proportion to its needs, subject to supervision, furnishing instruction in elementary and academic branches by specially qualified teachers, and compulsory attendance at some approved school.—Several articles in the *World's Work* for July are devoted to various phases of education in the South. Perhaps the most interesting and suggestive of these is Miss Martha Berry's account of "Uplifting Backwoods Boys in Georgia." Miss Berry shows how the children of the poor whites in the pines are taught to scrub, to cook, to farm, to build houses, and to save money. She relates the experience of a group of boys who built an industrial school. Optimism is likewise the dominant note in Mr. William Heck's paper on "The Educational Uplift in the South," which tells how the people of various Southern cities are aiding in the development of the rural schools, how illiteracy is being gradually eliminated, and how rural communities are voting to tax themselves for school funds. Still another inspiring contribution is Prof. John Spencer Bassett's record of the educational progress made in the city and county of Durham, N. C., where industrialism has aided powerfully in the building up of education.—Miss Adele Marie Shaw's paper in this number of the *World's Work* is a study of the system of school work adopted at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where the pupils are taught the three R's through geography, and where objects and pictures are studied as well as books.

Art Topics in the Magazines.—"An Important Art Treasure of New York" is the subject of an article by Mr. Charles De Kay in the July *Century*. This treasure is a chariot of bronze from ancient Rome,—

truly a grand prize for the excavator, since its equal according to Mr. De Kay, is not to be found either in the Louvre, the British Museum, in Berlin, or in any of the museums of Italy. The chariot was found last year in a forgotten burial-ground near the modern Norcia (ancient Nursia). The relic was offered in Paris, but was sent to New York, and was bought by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Its age is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty centuries.—Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson writes, in the *Atlantic*, on the artistic possibilities of advertising. This writer has discovered a trend in the direction of art and beauty in our advertising, and looks forward to the production of fairer cities and towns, and an easier, happier life within them. Suggestions of the future to which Mr. Robinson looks forward with such confidence are undoubtedly to be found in the great expositions that have been held, at short intervals, in this country since 1893.—The principal articles in the *International Studio* for June are: "The Modern French Pastellists,"—Gaston La Touche," by Arthur Octave Uzanne; "A German Decorative Landscape Painter,"—Walter Leistikow," by W. Fred; "Tibetan Art," by Mrs. Le Mesurier; and "The Work of Herbert Alexander," by Laurence Housman. In the *Magazine of Art* for June, the editor reviews the exhibition of the Royal Academy; Mr. Cyril Davenport writes on "Cameo-cutting in France;" and there are papers on two modern British etchers, Alfred East and F. V. Burridge, and the third installment of the symposium on "L'Art Nouveau," the work of Mr. Frederick H. Evans, who is described as a "romanticist in photography," by Mr. A. Horsley Hinton. In his fourth paper on "Masterpieces of Painting," contributed to *McClure's* for July, Mr. John La Farge discourses on the portraits of children. Writing in the *Fortnightly Review* for June on "Verestchagin as a Painter," Rosa Newmarch comments on the lack of the militant spirit shown by Russian art and literature. The spirit of jingoism is commendably absent from Russian poetry, and the same thing is true of the majority of Russian painters, Verestchagin himself being a marked exception. George Porter Fernald contributes to the July *Cosmopolitan* an entertaining sketch of an Italian villa, with illustrations by himself.

Architecture at Home and Abroad.—An attractive forecast of "The New West Point" as it will appear when the comprehensive architectural plans recently adopted in connection with the liberal government appropriation for buildings shall have been fully worked out is contributed to the July *Century* by Mr. Sylvester Baxter. The illustrations accompanying Mr. Baxter's article show that the design of the architects is to preserve as far as possible the natural features of the landscape, and also to make the new buildings harmonize in style with the majority of those now standing. The style that prevailed in the architectural composition was the Gothic. The successful architects in the competition were Messrs. Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson, and they have chosen Messrs. Olmsted Brothers, the two sons of the lamented Frederick Law Olmsted, to collaborate.—Not a little promise for the future of American architecture is contained in this month's number of the *World's Work*. The article on "The Uplift in American Cities," by J. Horace Macfarland and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, shows, among other things, how the public buildings of our cities, as well

as the surroundings of the parks and playgrounds, have been greatly improved in many instances during the past few years. In the same magazine, Mr. Charles H. Caffin, writing on "How American Taste Is Improving," traces the growing appreciation of good paintings, sculpture, and architecture back to the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The illustrations of his article certainly show a remarkable advance in the standards of public taste.—In the July number of *Outing* there is an interesting description of several American copies of English great halls. The attempt to reproduce these features of English architecture in this country seems to have begun with the rise of great country-seats on this side of the ocean. Perhaps there are more of these American copies than the general public is aware of. This article in *Outing* describes one such gallery in a house at Tuxedo, N. Y., which is 65 feet long by 15 feet wide, and is Gothic in general effect, although the style of the wainscoting and of the ceiling is Jacobean, or Stuart. Another American mansion on Long Island boasts a hall 90 by 65 feet, extending directly through the house from front entrance to back. The "Colonial" hall has so long been an American possession that it would seem hardly necessary for our millionaires to go to England or the Continent of Europe for examples.—Besides these articles in the popular monthlies, the papers appearing in the *Architectural Record* on such topics as "Decorative Work in Iron and Bronze," "The First Concrete Sky-Scraper," and "A Type of the Metropolitan Hotel" will fully repay perusal even by the non-technical reader.

Literary Topics.—Several of the July magazines have interesting articles in literary biography. In the *Century*, Hawthorne's centenary is commemorated in a study contributed by the Rev. Dr. Theodore T. Munger.—Apropos of the six-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Petrarch, on July 20, the *Atlantic Monthly* contains an elaborate survey of Petrarch's life and work, by Dr. Henry D. Sedgwick. There is also in the July *Atlantic* a brief article by George Santanna on "The Illustrators of Petrarch."—Another installment of the Ruskin letters to Professor Norton appears in this number of the *Atlantic*.—*Munsey's* for July contains a brief paper, by T. Edgar Pemberton, on the friendship between Charles Dickens and Washington Irving. Some of the great English novelist's letters to the American writer bear testimony to Irving's influence upon his earlier work.—Rafford Pyke's paper on "Memorable Love Letters" in the July *Cosmopolitan* is largely concerned with the correspondence of literary men and women, notably such distinguished writers as Balzac, Lord Lytton, Margaret Fuller, and the Brownings.

Out-of-Door Life.—A racy account of Western harvest life is contributed to the July *Scribner's* by Mr. Charles M. Harger. The Eastern college boys who think of going West as harvest hands this season will find Mr. Harger's article full of suggestions.—"The Wilderness Near Home" is the title of an attractive sketch in the July *Outing*, by Robert Dunn. This writer expatiates on the beauties of camping in the Adirondacks, the Catskills, or the White Mountains, and gives some excellent advice for those who are planning to invade one or the other of these quite accessible regions.—In the *World's Work*, Dallas Lore Sharp, the author of "Wild Life Near Home," writes on "Our Uplift Through Outdoor Life." This writer asserts that more interest is taken in nature in the United

States than in any other country. He sketches the beginnings and spread of the nature-study movement, and shows how Americans are devoting themselves more and more enthusiastically, from year to year, to the cultivation of mind and body in the outdoor world.—Mountaineering is the subject of articles in two of the July magazines. Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond writes, in the *Cosmopolitan*, on "Perils of the High Peaks," while in *Outing*, Earl Harding gives a thrilling account of the various attempts to climb Long's Peak, in Colorado,—the American Matterhorn. The first party of explorers to reach the top of this great summit was led by the late Major Powell, in 1869. Colonel Long, whose name the peak bears, saw the peak as early as 1820, but never ascended it. The east precipice was ascended, for the first time, a quarter of a century ago by Elkanah Lamb, a pioneer guide, and was again surmounted, in June, 1893, by Enos A. Mills.

The Advance in Fruit-Culture.—Two of the July magazines take note of the recent wonderful developments in what they term without exaggeration "the creation of new fruits." The article in *Scribner's*, by Mr. W. S. Harwood, describes the work of Mr. Luther Burbank, the well-known horticulturist of southern California. Some of Mr. Burbank's remarkable achievements in the selection and breeding of fruits and plants are illustrated in the pictures accompanying Mr. Harwood's article. Mr. H. Gilson Gardner, writing in the *Cosmopolitan*, describes the new fruit called the "tangelo," the "creation" of which has just been announced by the Department of Agriculture. He also gives some of the results of recent experiments in grafting for the cultivation of oranges. Lest his readers should be skeptical on this matter of the creation of new fruits, Mr. Gardner reminds us that the tomato as now known has been created within the last fifty years. People are still living who called tomatoes "love apples" and did not consider them fit to eat.

The Spirit of the West.—Writing in *Harper's* for July, Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson pays a fine tribute to the character of the men who have built up our great West. He comments rather unfavorably on the part that the general government has had in this development. The public lands have been wasted, while individuals have staked their all on the country's future and have largely succeeded. "There is no wool in the Western mind," says Mr. Nelson, "and there is no decadence in the Western conscience."

Religious Problems.—In the *Century Magazine*, Mr. Henry R. Elliot gives many impressive facts regarding the printing, sale, and distribution of the Bible. He states that the Bible alone, of all books claiming a divine authorship and authority, is distributed systematically and on a large scale, not only among those who wish copies, but even among indifferent and hostile communities. It is also true at the present time that there is not a land or a language of importance on the face of the earth where the distribution of the Bible is not carried on with system and success.—Dr. Thomas C. Hall, writing in the *North American Review* for June, considers "Socialism as a Rival of Organized Christianity." He regards socialism as "a religious faith, a new standard of values, a fighting ideal, and a militant enthusiasm rapidly hardening into an aggressive dogmatism."

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

The American Woman.—A French View.—In a review of three books,—“The American Woman at Home,” by Th. Bentzon; “The Woman Workers of the United States,” by the Misses J. and M. Van Vorst; and a collection of articles by Cleveland Moffett, M. Émile Faguet, of the French Academy (writing in the *Revue Bleue*), expresses his opinion that the American woman, while brilliant and beautiful, is a snob. She wishes, above all things, not to be, but to seem to be, he says. The American workingwoman, especially, is subject to this fault of wishing and endeavoring to appear as though she were richer, better, and more intelligent than she really is. She is a “profound egoist,” he continues, “who cares for nothing but to enjoy life, to make a show, to strut, and to boast of possessing more money than she really does. . . . She is nothing but egotism and vanity. She does not wish to become a mother or a wife. She looks upon her husband only as a machine for making money. To make money for one’s wife is not only an expression well known and proverbial in America, but, for the American woman, it is the first and last word of the conjugal programme, the duties and rights of marriage. The husband, a person very often brusque and uncouth, is deliberately neglected by the wife, especially among the middle classes; and, if there are children, these are considered to be a charge and a burden which one must, if possible, avoid or be spared.” The causes of this state of affairs this French writer declares to be manifold. The principal one, however, he declares, is a national trait of character. The American is vain, and wants his wife to make a show. The American woman, M. Faguet continues, is actually idolized by her husband and regarded by the whole American people as a queen, an empress, and a most sacred object. In fact, the United States is a gynocracy. So long, he concludes, as American men live exclusively for the excitement of business and the sole purpose of making money, that their wives may spend it, so long will American money-aristocracy continue to grow worse. But there will some day be an insurrection. “The American aristocracy may yet have its 1789.”

If France Went to War.—Colonel de la Panouse, who is often called the “coming Kitchener” of France, discusses in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the present state of the French army and tells how, in his opinion, the republic would meet the financial strain of a great war. Each individual in France, according to statistics, pays something like seventeen francs each year toward the upkeep of national defenses,—that is, the army and navy; but, he points out, there is no war chest, as there is in Germany, and if France went to war she would have to rely, in the first instance, on the Bank of France. So good has always been the credit of this national institution in the markets of the world that even in the darkest days of 1870 a French note was always worth its face value. Colonel de la Panouse considers that in these modern days no war can last for any considerable time; at least, he prudently adds, no war carried on in Europe itself. The battles of Gravelotte and of Sedan were awful in their slaughter, but the loss of life then was nothing to what it would be now. New engines of destruction are being invented every day, and the wars of the future will have a ter-

rible effect on both vanquished and victor; the unready country, however glorious her past record, will have to take a lower place among the nations; not to her will be given the chance of recovering lost ground. If a country is to be ready to defend itself, every able man should be something of a soldier. He deprecates the modern theory, now rather gaining ground in France, that the army should be a thing apart from the nation at large.

Political Australia and New Zealand.—A study of the political progress of Australia and New Zealand, in the *Revue Bleue*, by Albert Métin, traces the development of commercial and labor legislation in these British colonies, which, says this writer, are the paradise of the workingman. The logical result of almost all the legislation, he says, is to the disadvantage of the large landed proprietor, and in favor of the small proprietor. The Australians and New Zealanders have unusual political and practical sense, and “this has given to their political system a simplicity which Europe has never known.” “In the Antipodes, politics are honest. The interests which inspire them are very often the general interests, and are eminently respectable. Politics are often elevated to the status of universal principles, with such men as M. P. Reeves, ex-minister of public works in New Zealand. . . . Their political ideas come to them ready-made from England in books and journals, and, by an extraordinary lack of logic, in these democratic and radical countries, it is not always the inspiration of the radical and democratic English minority which penetrates to the public sense, but often the conservative and Puritanical spirit of the Anglo-Saxon majority.” From the standpoint of Puritanism and pietism, says this writer, New Zealand is to the British Empire what Boston is to the United States. M. Métin points out the fact that, while in Europe the Radicals and Socialists contend for commercial liberty, the Labor party in the Antipodes is strongly in favor of prohibitive and protective tariffs.

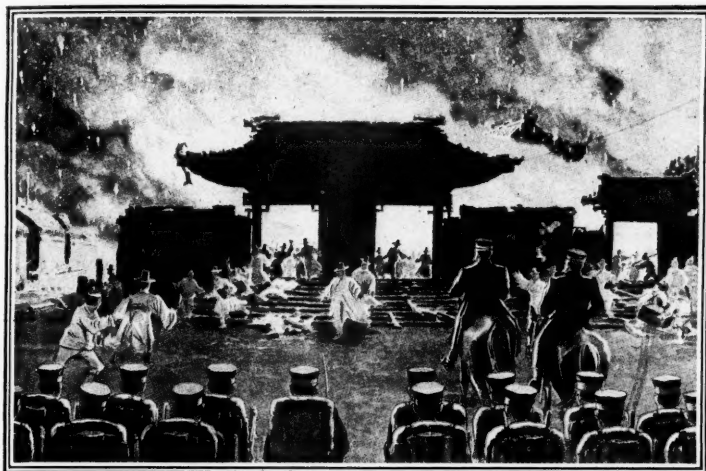
Would a Japanese Victory be a Loss to the World?—A French writer, Charles Depuis, declares, in the *Quinzaine*, that the triumph of Japan would work less harm to Russia than to the other powers who have interests in the far East. The armies of the Mikado, he declares, would not only have possession of the Manchurian frontier, but would menace the French possessions in Asia. On the other hand, he believes that a decisive victory for Russia would arouse the indignant and warlike passions of Great Britain.

A French Tribute to King Edward VII.—An anonymous character sketch of King Edward the Seventh of England appears in the *Revue de Paris*. This writer believes that King Edward is almost an ideal monarch, who has, he says, “conquered the world by the high distinction of his attitude, his affability, his simplicity, and his *bonhomie*. . . . He does not abuse the pen or the spoken word. What he says, he says with moderation, and his natural tact does not permit him to venture historical allusions which might wound. He is not, like most of his compatriots, ignorant of everything which is not English. He has few equals in diplomacy.” According to this writer, it was the influ-

ence of King Edward which has brought about the better feeling between England and Ireland. It was he who succeeded in ending the Boer war; who is putting an end to colonial quarrels; who has brought about a *rapprochement* with France, and who may yet be mediator in the far-Eastern conflict.

Burning the Korean Imperial Palace.—The *Korea Review* (Seoul) has a graphic description of the burning of the royal palace on April 14. After the

Agas, and to treat it as of faith. Another noteworthy article, signed "A Curate," points out once again the futility of the papal *non expedit* in political affairs, asserting that it in no way prevents Catholics voting when they please, while it does prevent really good Catholic candidates from coming forward, and acts as a constant source of annoyance to men genuinely anxious to be loyal both to Church and State. He points out that all the political calculations on which the prohibition was founded have proved themselves false, and he therefore implores Pius X. to restore their political freedom to the Italian people.



BURNING OF THE PALACE OF THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

(From a sketch by a Japanese artist—who witnessed the fire—in the Japanese *Graphic* of Tokio.)

Emperor had escaped, says the account, in the room occupied by his majesty there was a heavy chest containing a large amount of solid gold and silverware of various kinds. As soon as his majesty left the apartment, eight soldiers were detailed to bring out this chest, but their combined strength was inadequate to the demand, and it had to be left. After the fire, the debris was removed, and it was found, of course, that the gold and silver had melted and run in all directions, but the bullion was recovered. In an adjoining room was another case containing a large number of silver spoons and other implements. The cover of this was burned off and the contents partially melted.

Bold Thinking among Italian Catholics.—Two unusually frank articles on religious subjects appear in the Italian Catholic magazine, *Rassegna Nazionale* (Firenze). One is on the Magi, pointing out how nothing is known of them save the very meager Gospel narrative, how in all human probability they remained pagans for the rest of their lives, and how, therefore, it is quite absurd to cultivate a devotion to them, whether as saints or martyrs, or to venerate their supposed bones, said to be preserved in a sarcophagus in the Church of Sant Eustorgio, at Milan, the authenticity of which could certainly never be established. In conclusion, the author, who signs himself "Filaete," protests energetically against a recent attempt that has been made to revive interest in so "obscure and dubious a legend" bequeathed to us by the credulity of the Middle

French Influence in South America.—According to Ruben Dario, writing in *Quincena*, of Buenos Ayres, German influence in Latin America is practically *nil*, while the influence of France is constantly on the increase. Proofs of this can be found in the spread of the theories advanced by Comte, in which Mexico and Brazil are enthusiastic believers. Nietzsche has no followers. The mentality of the South Americans is not molded by Rome or Berlin, but by Paris; and the best writers of South America get their inspiration from French thought. It is only in Chile that the German spirit has made appreciable conquests.

Peace a Result of Empire.—A thought-provoking study, under the title "What Is Peace?" is contributed to the *Süddeutsche Monatshefte* (Munich) by Friedrich Naumann. Peace, says this writer, is merely the absence of war, which is the normal condition of mankind. The greater the preparation for war, the greater the likelihood of peace. Europe, he says, has peace, "in spite of all her cannon,—no, not in spite of her cannon, but because of them. If we look at the map of Europe during the Middle Ages and see all the blood and agony and oppression, and follow the many wars, we will find that centralized power makes for peace, and that the story of peace is the story of the concentration of sovereignty."

Gold Production and Speculation.—One of the authorities on finance in France, Marcel Labordère, analyzes, in the *Revue de Paris*, the relation between the production of gold and speculation. While the hope of riches through speculation on the Bourse is generally an illusory dream, he says, it is fundamentally human, and will no doubt always characterize the human race. He hopes that in the near future the civilized world will agree upon some other medium of exchange and standard of value than gold, the production of which is so uncertain and depends upon so many facts over which men cannot have any control.

French Schools in Morocco.—The conclusion of the Anglo-French treaty, which has practically settled all the points upon which these two nations have dif-



THE SCHOOL AT TANGIER, MOROCCO, TAUGHT BY MME. SAINT-RENÉ TAILLANDIER, WIFE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

ferred during the past century, will have a stimulating effect on France's pacific conquest in Morocco. *L'Illustration* rejoices over the situation in Morocco, especially because, it says, now we have a "splendid opportunity to make the natives love France, and to advance, not only our political, but our moral and economic, preponderance." This journal describes the French school at Tangier, which is under the protection and patronage of the government of Morocco, and which is presided over by Mme. Saint-René Taillandier, the wife of the French minister. This school is largely attended by the native children, who first learn the French language and then the rudiments of all the practical studies.

A Spaniard on the Failure of Spain's Colonies.—A Spanish writer on politics and economics, Luis Manuel de Ferer, contributes to the *Revista Contemporánea* (Madrid) a detailed analysis of the colonial systems of the European nations and the United States, and reads a lesson to Spain in the success of other nations and in her own failure. He favors Spanish expansion into Africa.

French Peasant Property in Danger.—France is worrying over her peasant-property problem. The rapid increase in the number of large properties, and the disappearance of the peasant's farm, have dangers which seem immediate and far-reaching to Ludovic Contenson, writing in the *Revue de Paris*. The whole tendency of the times, this writer declares, is to aggregate land into large properties and force the peasants to become mere employees of the landed proprietors, thus destroying their independence as citizens. He offers no special plan for the solution of the difficulty, but declares that a terrible revolution may be the result of the constantly increasing influence and size of the landed properties.

Theology in the English Reviews.—Lloyd Morgan, writing in the *Contemporary Review* for June on Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe," advises scientific inquirers to solve the riddle if they can, and to cherish their religious beliefs just in so far as they do not conflict with other beliefs, and, above all, just in so far as they appeal to their sense of value in the conduct of life.—

In the *Nineteenth Century* for June, Mr. Richard Bagot, as a Roman Catholic, protests against the recent action of Pope Pius X. in regard to church music.—Writing in the *Hibbard Journal*, Prof. W. J. Brown declares that a loss of religious convictions has followed the acquirement of the new knowledge, and, still more, that of the new wealth and new pleasures. He says: "We have lost belief in rank, in the family, in nature, in the God of our fathers."—In the same periodical, Canon Henson argues that the resurrection of Jesus Christ was his survival of death in the fullness of personal life, but need not be bound up with the conflicting details of New Testament narrative. Sir Oliver Lodge discusses the question of the atonement.

"Mal de Terre."—*La Revue*, in a paragraph commenting on an article in the London *Lancet*, declares that "mal de terre," or land sickness, is as real a malady as the *mal de mer*. It designates a pathological condition of modern life, principally brought about by traveling in Pullman cars, and by other methods of transportation which cause an automatic movement of the muscles and a difficulty in preserving the equilibrium of the heavy organs. This sickness generally induces sleep, but a sleep which does not refresh. Very often this is caused by a sort of vertigo from looking at trees or telegraph poles along the route of a fast train. This condition is often made worse by reading.

The Mineral Wealth of Manchuria and Korea.—In a detailed study of the geological constitution and mineral resources of Manchuria and Korea, in the *Revue Scientifique*, Prof. L. Péruquière, of the Sorbonne, declares that there are very rich petroleum veins in Manchuria. Coal, copper, and lead are also found, also some iron and gold, the latter in very rich deposits. Korea also contains oil springs, and a good quality of coal. Near Wonsan there are gold veins, and at Takusan there are several rich veins of hematite. It is only within the past decade that the mineral wealth of Manchuria and Korea have been extensively and systematically worked.

Will Germany Profit by the Far-Eastern War?—Writing from first-hand knowledge of the extreme Orient on the causes of the Russo-Japanese war, in the *Correspondant*, M. Chéradame declares that it is really "a German game." In the course of travels which took him to Washington, Tokio, Seoul, Port Arthur, and Peking, the writer heard everywhere, from innumerable independent authorities, that during the last few years agents of the German Government had done everything possible to engage Russia as much as possible in the far East,—done it none the less thoroughly because very discreetly. The most probable result he considers the victory of Russia. This will in every way favor Germany's designs. There will be practically no Russian fleet; the Baltic is now, and must remain for years yet, entirely at the mercy of the German navy; and Japan will not compensate Russia in any way for having to keep up an army of at least five hundred thousand in Asia, while exhausting her European garrisons. Therefore, while the war lasts, and the Russian forces are recuperating, it is really Germany who will become the arbiter of Europe. She saw this as a possibility, and therefore, says M. Chéradame, discreetly worked to bring about the war.

NEW BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.



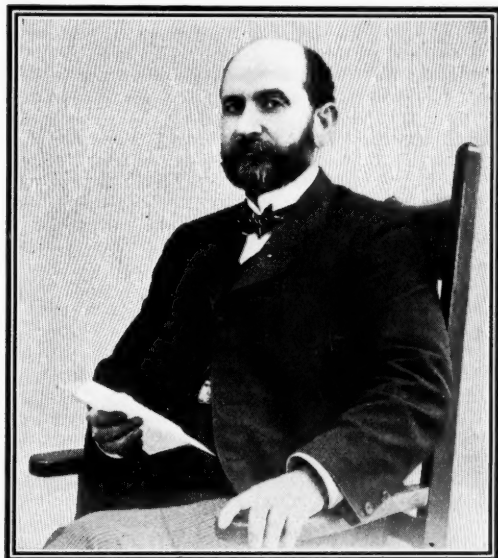
FRONTISPIECE (REDUCED) FROM "OUR MOUNTAIN GARDEN."

LIFE IN THE OPEN.

In this day of unending experiments with "abandoned farms," when the delights of rural life and the simple pleasures of husbandry are persistently proclaimed in the "best-selling" books and in countless magazines, it may be worth while to recall the fact that as many as fifteen years ago a city man who made his living by his pen fomented a revolt from the established order and betook himself to the country, there to live the Thoreau life, to a degree, and to demonstrate to a skeptical world the economic possibilities of such an existence. That venturesome pioneer was Philip G. Hubert, Jr., and the book that recorded his experiences was aptly entitled "Liberty and a Living" (Putnam's); for it appeared that, besides liberty, there was actually a living in the country for at least one city man and his family, and a second edition of the work this year reiterates the discovery. It is a book that may renew hope in the breast of many a fagged-out city-dweller.

It is safe to say that the publication, last year, of "A Woman's Hardy Garden," by Mrs. Helena Rutherford Ely, was responsible for many more or less successful

attempts to repeat her experiments in amateur gardening. The interest that was aroused by that book is likely to be still further stimulated by the unpretentious volume entitled "Our Mountain Garden" (Macmillan), in which Mrs. Theodore Thomas relates her experiences in naturalizing many varieties of American shrubs, vines, flowers, and weeds. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thomas have their summer home amid the mountains of New Hampshire, where they built their cottage and laid out the surrounding grounds, unhampered by any of the conventionalities. Any one at all interested in hardy gardening can profit by the experiences of Mrs. Thomas in dealing with New England plants, many of which are common throughout the Northern States.

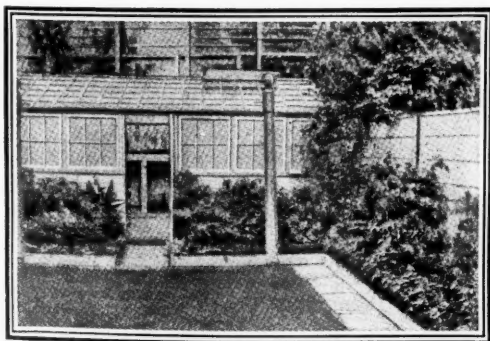


WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

A book of suggestions to those whose efforts in gardening are restricted to city and suburban yards is Mr. Charles M. Skinner's "Little Gardens" (Appletons). The owner of a large estate will find little, perhaps, to interest him in this volume, but the family that must be content with a house-lot for its field of operations may be profitably guided by Mr. Skinner's practical hints, all of which are based on personal experience.

STUDIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

A most satisfactory book from every point of view is "The American Natural History," by W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoölogical Park (Scribners). Teachers and school officers will find that this book bridges the gap between the simple nature-study lessons of the common school and the technical zoölogy



A CITY BACK YARD.

(Illustration [reduced] from "Little Gardens.")

taught in colleges. As a book of reference in the home and in the public library, it is especially useful, since both the text and illustrations are clearly printed and accurate.

"The Bird Paint Book," by William A. Selden (Akron, Ohio: Saalfeld Pub. Co.), is an attractive arrangement of drawings of some of our best-known birds, with descriptive text. Children may employ their ingenuity in filling in these black-and-white sketches with colors.

Mr. Ralph Hoffman has prepared a comprehensive "Guide to the Birds of New England and Eastern New York." This volume contains a key for each season, with short descriptions of over two hundred and fifty species, with particular reference to their appearance in the field.

While the literature on American butterflies is regarded as a very rich one, it is said that comparatively few students know the subject thoroughly. Believing that this fact argues a lack of suitable aids to beginners in the study, Prof. John Henry Comstock and Anna Botsford Comstock, of Cornell University, have prepared a manual, "How to Know the Butterflies" (Appletons), in which they give brief descriptions of species and the more important facts of the lives of our butterflies. While it is intended that the work shall be of use to students in all parts of the country, the descriptions have been restricted, in the main, to those species that are to be found in the eastern half of the United States. Accompanying the text are forty-five full-page plates from life, reproducing the insects in natural colors, together with numerous smaller cuts.

The English naturalist, John J. Ward, in a volume entitled "Minute Marvels of Nature" (Crowell), introduces his readers to some of the wonders revealed by the microscope. The illustrations in the book are greatly magnified photographs, or photo-micrographs, in most cases made from the actual objects. The image of the new object, as seen by the eye when looking into a microscope, is projected directly on to a sensitive photographic plate, the camera occupying the position of the observer at the head of the microscope.

Another book of animal life, entitled "The Watchers of the Trails" (L. C. Page), has come from the pen of Charles G. D. Roberts. "The Kindred of the Wild" gave Mr. Roberts almost instant fame as an interpreter of animal life, and this latest volume, which is made up of a series of sketches which have already appeared in the magazines, sustains his reputation. They are all animal biographies, fascinatingly written. The book is finely illustrated by Charles Livingston Bull.

HUNTING BIG GAME.

An immense amount of helpful advice to deer-hunters is contained in Mr. Theodore S. Van Dyke's book called "The Still-Hunter," first published many years ago and now appearing in a new illustrated edition (Macmillan). Mr. Van Dyke tells us that he gained his experience in hunting deer made extremely wild from continuous still-hunting by Indians, wolves, and a few white hunters who paid no attention to the law. Some of his descriptions of the habits of the deer, therefore, would not apply to deer that have been made tame by the extremely short open season and the fact that people frequently camp on their range without harming them. Skilled hunters, however, always value caution, and many of the suggestions given in Mr. Van Dyke's book, especially in his pictures, are likely to prove of value.

In the "American Sportsman's Library" (Macmillan), the musk-ox and his ways are described by Caspar Whitney, the bison by George Bird Grinnell, and the mountain sheep and the white goat by Owen Wister. Mr. Whitney's account of the musk-ox is needed, since so little opportunity has been given to Americans to become acquainted with the distinctive habits of this animal. The only two specimens which have been brought alive in captivity into North America died within a few months. The range of the musk-ox is confined to Arctic America, approximately north and east of a line drawn from the Mackenzie River to Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, Greenland, and Grinnell Land, in latitude 30° 27'. The bison was, of course, far better known to Americans, although now all but extinct, and it is well to have Mr. Grinnell's description of this former "monarch of the plains" to go on record. Mountain sheep and the white goat are as little known as the buffalo to residents of our Eastern States. Mr. Owen Wister gives an interesting account of their prominent characteristics.

OTHER OUTDOOR SPORTS.

Of all American sports, none is more wholesome or exhilarating than yachting. The history of the sport as conducted by successive generations of American yachtsmen is creditable alike to Yankee seamanship and to the Yankee spirit of fair play in international competitions. The volume on "American Yachting," by W. P. Stephens, in the "American Sportsman's Library" (Macmillan), is a record of progress and achievement of which Americans may well be proud. The impetus given to yacht-designing both here and in England by the *America's* victory of 1851 marked the beginning of notable advances in that science,—for it is a science,—and the improvements that have followed one upon another in the past half-century are so clearly described by Mr. Stephens that even the lay mind can grasp their significance.

One of the outdoor games that America and England enjoy in common, with perhaps equal zest, notwithstanding an occasional lapse of interest, is lawn tennis. At the present time, the tennis champions of England, if not of the world, are Messrs. R. F. and H. L. Doherty. What these English youths have to say about methods



Copyright, 1903, Baker & Taylor Company.

THE BROTHERS R. F. AND H. L. DOHERTY.
(Frontispiece [reduced] from "R. F. and H. L. Doherty on Lawn Tennis.")



GENEVIEVE HECKER.

(Frontispiece [reduced] from
"Golf for Women.")

champion. Women golf-players, whether beginners or experts, will find in this book a concise and lucid presentation of the subject from a point of view distinctly feminine.

"Physical Training for Women by Japanese Methods," by H. Irving Hancock (Putnams), describes the jiu-jitsu, which has been usually regarded as a system of tricks to be employed in attack and defense, but which really includes, as Mr. Hancock shows, a whole science of health and physical vigor. American women can make good use of many of the suggestions contained in this book, even if they do not at once adopt in its entirety the scheme of training followed with such good results by their Japanese sisters.

About everything having to do with collegiate athletics that the aspirant for honors in that field would expect to find in a book is embodied in Mr. Ralph Henry Barbour's "Book of School and College Sports" (Appletons), which contains chapters on football, baseball, lacrosse, ice hockey, lawn tennis, and track and field athletics, with the American school and college records in these various sports, and the playing rules of all of them. The pictures, which are reproductions of photographs, are excellent.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

An informing book with a happy title is "The Mystic Mid-Region" (Putnams), by Arthur J. Burdick. It is remarkable how much of interest and charm can be found in such a forbidding subject as a desert. This book is a study of the deserts of the American Southwest, appropriately illustrated. The story of Death Valley forms one of the most interesting chapters in the book.

The first sovereign to make a complete tour around the world was King Kalakaua I. of the Hawaiian Islands. William H. Armstrong, a member of the cabinet of this last King of Hawaii, has recounted the story of this trip in a volume entitled "Around the World with a King" (Stokes). This work is copiously illustrated with portraits of many of the great men and women of the earth who met the Hawaiian monarch, but who are now no more.

One of the Methodist presiding elders of the Manila district, Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, has written a book on our Pacific possessions under the title "The Philip-

of play, together with much detailed information as to records and championships, is embodied in a compact volume published by the Baker & Taylor Company. The same publishers have brought out "Golf for Women," by Genevieve Hecker (Mrs. Charles T. Stout), who was the American woman champion of the game in the years 1901-02 and 1902-03. In the same volume is included a chapter entitled "Impressions of American Golf," by Miss Rhona K. Adair, the English and Irish

piners and the Far East" (Jennings & Pye). Mr. Stuntz has laid down what he believes American Christian voters ought to know for their guidance in acting wisely when questions concerning the far East come up for settlement. The book is fully illustrated.

The latest volume in the series "Our European Neighbors" has appeared, under the title "Belgian Life in Town and Country" (Putnams), by Demetrius C. Boulger. This writer has a good, swinging style, and his text is packed full of information. Particularly interesting is his chapter on the two races of Belgium. The book is well illustrated.

ESSAYS AND MISCELLANY.

Josephine Dodge Daskam's latest baby book, "The Memoirs of a Baby" (Harpers), is longer than usual, but just as fascinating as the others. It is the story of the development of a boy baby whose mother refuses to heed the advice of a good aunt with a penchant for relying on the *Young Mother*, a useful periodical devoted to bringing up children.

A certain corner from which "the sky in its beauty seems so much nearer than the street,"—this is the "Old Maid's Corner" (Century Co.), in which Lillie Hamilton French finds a great deal of philosophy and quaint poetic wisdom. The particular "old maid" in question is a delightful soul whose kindly ideal is of the Ike Marvel order. She is indeed one of Mark Twain's "unappropriated blessings."

"When a Maid Marries," she sometimes has quite a number of cares and perplexities mingled with her loves and joys. Lavinia Hart, in a book with these words for a title (Dodd, Mead), has some good things to say,—old, old, well-known things, but she says them in a bright, readable way.

"Cheer Up and Seven Other Things" is a little collection of wise sayings about advertising, by Charles Austin Bates,—which are true, by the way, of life in general as well as of publicity methods. No wonder Mr. Bates has succeeded.

Another book on the advertisers' art,—a manual of the art, indeed,—is J. Angus MacDonald's "Successful Advertising: How to Accomplish It" (Philadelphia: Lincoln Publishing Company). The whole field is covered in this book.

"Overtones" (Scribners) is what its author, Mr. James Huneker, calls "a book of temperaments." In his usual vigorous, pyrotechnic style, Mr. Huneker considers Richard Strauss, "Parsifal," Nietzsche, "Literary Men Who Loved Music," "Anarchs of Art," Flaubert, Verdi, and Bóito, "The Eternal Feminine," and "After Wagner—What?" Mr. Huneker thinks that "Parsifal" has been overestimated, but lays a loving tribute at the feet of Richard Strauss, whom he calls "a music-maker



JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

of individual style, and a supreme master of the orchestra."

A little volume of essays, under the general title "The Double Garden" (Dodd, Mead, by Maurice Maeterlinck, has just appeared. There are not many good essay-writers, but this Belgian author is certainly one. His style is a delight. Among these essays, the one on "Sincerity" is especially good. The essays appeared in a number of English and American periodicals. The entire translation has been done by Alexander T. de Mattos.

We now have a sequel to Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery." The result of Mr. Washington's experiences in the value of industrial training, and the methods employed to develop it at Tuskegee, are embodied in his latest book, "Working with the Hands" (Doubleday, Page). This story is told with the directness, simplicity, and force of all this author's other writings, and the book is well illustrated from photographs.

The Second Reader of the Standard Series has been issued by Funk & Wagnalls Company. It is a handsome little volume, with some accurately colored illustrations of plants and animals. Like the First Reader of the series, it introduces the child to a noble range of social and ethical ideas. This reader has been edited by Dr. I. K. Funk and Mr. Montrose J. Moses.

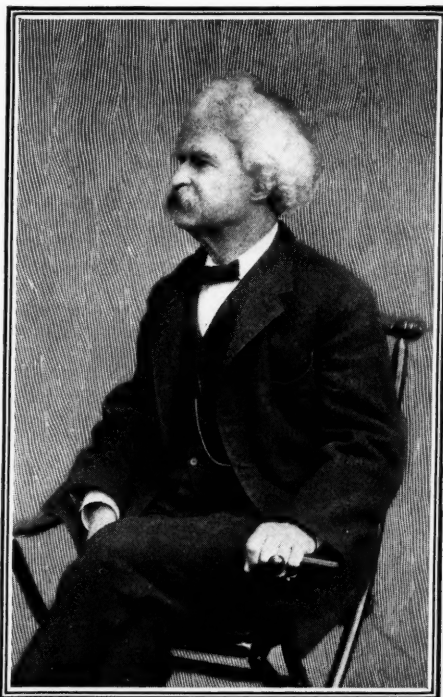
Ferdinand E. A. Gasc's "Concise Dictionary of the French and English Languages" (Holt) is very compact and convenient without sacrificing anything (so far as some detailed examination can show) of accuracy and fullness. The typography is excellent.

"My Airship" (Century Company), by Albertos Santos-Dumont, is an unusually interesting and simply told account of an earnest, brave man's struggle against incredulity and obstacles to solve the problem of aerial navigation. In 1901, Albertos Santos-Dumont, a comparatively unknown Brazilian, won the Deutsch prize of twenty thousand dollars for successful navigation of the air. He will try again at the St. Louis Exposition, this year.



ALBERTOS SANTOS-DUMONT.

This book is a description of his trials, successes, and failures. It is evident that Mr. Santos-Dumont takes his successes in the spirit of a true scientist. He says it is only the beginning of greater things. The volume is helpfully illustrated with reproductions of photographs and diagrams. Mr. Santos-Dumont is still a young man, and will certainly make other discoveries in aerial navigation; at least, he will have the satisfaction of reflecting more glory on his native country than perhaps any man of whom the rest



Copyright, 1904, by the Critic Company.

MARK TWAIN.

(From a photograph recently taken in Italy.)

of the world has heard. He believes that the problem will be solved, not, as heretofore supposed, by imitating nature in the flight of birds, but by going contrary to her precepts. Man, he says, has never accomplished anything worth having except by combating nature.

WIT AND HUMOR.

That eminent archæologist, Mark Twain, having exhumed the tablets on which our common ancestor, Adam, had engraved his memoirs for the benefit of a somewhat numerous progeny, now presents a faithful translation of "Extracts from Adam's Diary" (Harpers). The hieroglyphics thus far deciphered record some of Adam's early experiences, the departure from Eden, and the arrival of Cain and Abel.

Faithful readers of Mr. John Kendrick Bangs have long been interested in the sayings of "The Idiot." In "The Inventions of the Idiot" (Harpers) we are let into some of the ways and means devised by that worthy for the amelioration of humanity's ills and discussed with the other boarders at Mrs. Smithers-Pedagog's High-Class Home for Single Gentlemen.

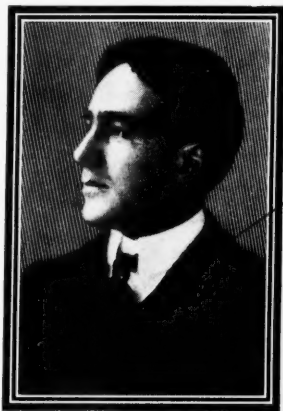
"Eppy Grams by Dinkelspiel," per George V. Hobart (Dillingham), is a collection of maxims in droll German-English vernacular by a well-known newspaper writer.

THE SEASON'S NOVELS.

NEW AMERICAN HISTORICAL FICTION.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S new novel, "The Crossing" (Macmillan), will be measured by various standards, according to the varied points of view of its readers and critics; but we wonder whether it has occurred to anybody to estimate its educational possibilities. Here is the medium through which thousands of Americans will learn about all that they will ever know concerning the beginnings of the great movement of population across the Alleghanies during and after the Revolution which later made the whole continent its field and fixed forever the destiny of the Mississippi Valley and the vast domain to the west. What migration in all history has been more significant than this? And yet, if we except President Roosevelt's "Winning of the West" and a few volumes known to the scholars rather than to the general public, the subject has been practically ignored in the histories. In the States that were given to the Union by the Revolutionary victories of George Rogers Clark, many a boy has grown to manhood without any definite knowledge as to the impelling cause of this great wave of Western settlement or of the motives that actuated the settlers. "The Crossing" is one of the series of stories which Mr. Churchill planned some years ago,—before the "historical novel" had become a fad. These epoch-tales began with "Richard Carvel," which dealt with the Revolution. In the order of time, "The Crossing" comes second in the series. "The Crisis" covered the period of the Civil War, while the first half of the nineteenth century remains an unfilled gap. In "The Crossing," the hero is David Ritchie, whose autobiography makes up the story. David was the drummer-boy in Clark's successful expedition against Vincennes, in 1779, which resulted in the winning of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois for the Colonies, and he lived to see the Stars and Stripes float over St. Louis and the Territory of Louisiana. In his career is typified the restless advance of the English and the Scotch-Irish stock across the mountains and down the fertile valleys leading to the Father of Waters. The story is well told. There is a dignity in its movement that befits so weighty a theme, and a skill of expression that transmutes the thoughts of a bygone age into an effective English of to-day. To read "The Crossing" is to make one's self master of the most dramatic period in American history.

"When Wilderness Was King" (McClurg), by Randall Parrish, is a tale of the Illinois country, illustrated in colors. It is a typical story of the West, with a Cooperesque swing to the interest and style. The fa-



WINSTON CHURCHILL.

mous Fort Dearborn massacre is the climax of this good love-story.

The central point of Eden Philpotts' new romance, "The American Prisoner" (Macmillan), is the great war prison in the "West Country" of England, where many French and Americans, taken during the Napoleonic and 1812 wars, were detained. It is a story of mysteries and perils, through which the reader is piloted by the sure hand and delicate touch of Mr. Philpotts. There is a fineness and nobility about the characters which remain in the memory.

The old-time Virginia family,—how we all love it! Caroline Abbot Stanley has given us still another picture of it in the proper setting of self-sacrifice, devotion, and domestic happiness in her "Order No. 11" (Century Company). Mrs. Stanley has lived in the region she writes about and knows her background thoroughly.

The third in Mr. George Cary Eggleston's series of Virginia stories,—*"Evelyn Byrd"* (Lothrop),—deals with the last stage of the Civil War. It will be remembered that in *"Dorothy South"* Mr. Eggleston pictured the ante-bellum Virginia, while in *"The Master of Warlock"* the Virginians appear in the flush of their early successes on the battlefield, when their hope of victory was strong and justified by achievement. In *"Evelyn Byrd"* we are brought face to face with the desperation of the "Lost Cause," but the valorous qualities of the people are the more resplendent in this final stand of

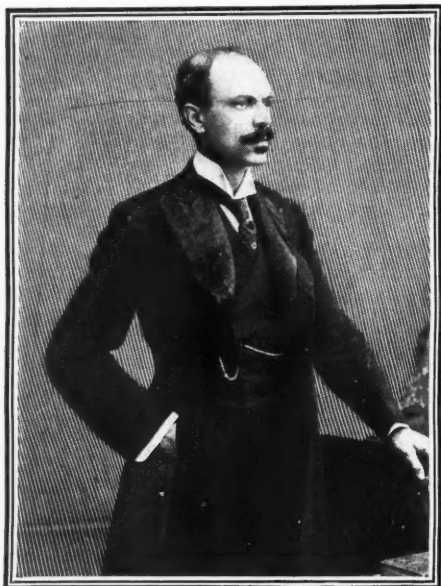
the Confederacy. Mr. Eggleston knows his Virginians; only one to the manner born could depict so accurately the pride, the nobility, and the chivalry, in victory and defeat, of a race that freely poured out its life-blood in leading the Confederacy's forlorn hope.

The scenes of several Civil War stories are laid in Tennessee, that borderland of the Confederacy where families were divided between the two armies, but in general the writers have been Northerners. A view of



CAROLINE ABBOT STANLEY.

ILLUSTRATION (REDUCED) FROM
"EVELYN BYRD."



MAURICE HEWLETT.

the conflict from the Southern side of the line is presented by Joel Chandler Harris in "A Little Union Scout" (McClure, Phillips & Co.). The little scout, it is almost needless to say, turns out to have been a young woman, who acted as a spy, with a Confederate officer for a lover. General Forrest, the Confederate cavalry commander, has a leading part in the tale. The story is interesting in itself, as well as for the sidelights that it throws on conditions in the Southern army.

Another book has been added to the long list of fiction having the Civil War for a background, by George Morgan, in his new story, "The Issue" (Lippincott). Some new and interesting aspects of the conditions in Virginia just prior to the opening of hostilities are presented, woven in with a good war-story.

STORIES OF TIMES LONG GONE BY.

All the fascination of the Scandinavian spirit, the Vikings, the long-haired princesses, the lonely castles, and the great sea voyages,—not forgetting the great sea fights,—have been gathered into a setting, by M. E. Henry-Ruffin, for a story entitled "The North Star" (Little, Brown). This tale of Norway in the tenth century is really a chronicle of the life and love of Olaf Tryggvesson, whom Carlyle called "the wildly beauti-

fulest man in body and in soul that one has ever heard of in the north."

There is a lavishness of excitement and adventure in John P. Carling's new novel, "The Viking's Skull" (Little, Brown). It is strange how many anachronisms we will pardon in an author if he only entertain us with a good story of action. The transferring of modern people several centuries backward, or the bringing of the worthies of the times of the Crusades into 1904, are not new expedients in novels; but somehow, no matter how improbable, a well-told story is always entertaining.

It is one of the good points of the novel that, if the writer is only careful and informed, he can tell his readers a great many useful things while he is entertaining them. It is probable that Mr. Waldo H. Dunn knows a great deal about the mound-builders, which he believes the great reading public ought also to know; and while, in his novel "The Vanished Empire" (Robert Clarke Company), he may not have made a great story, he has certainly told us a great deal about those mysterious first inhabitants of the American continent. The traditions, religion, daily life, and final destruction of the mound-builders are clustered around a story of love and adventure.

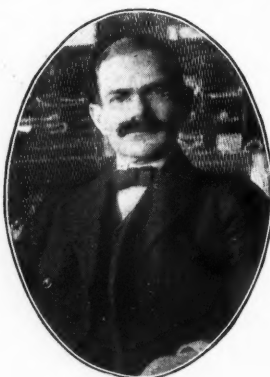
Those who enjoy romances of the Middle Ages will find "The Sign of Triumph" (L. C. Page), by Sheppard Stevens, worth reading. It seems rather odd that the movement known as the "children's crusade," which lost to Europe one hundred thousand children, had never been used as the theme for an historical romance until Mr. Stevens thought of the idea. There is not too

much history, but you have the beautiful lady, the great castle, the brave soldiers, innocent children, and all the rest of the paraphernalia which go to make up the equipment of a good story-teller. There are some good pictures.

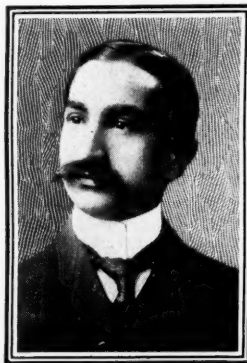
Mr. Samuel M. Gardenhire has done a venturesome thing in writing "Lux Crucis" (Harpers), another story of the time of Nero; but he has done it really quite well. His plot is a rather involved one, but the main features are the love of a Roman patrician officer for a



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

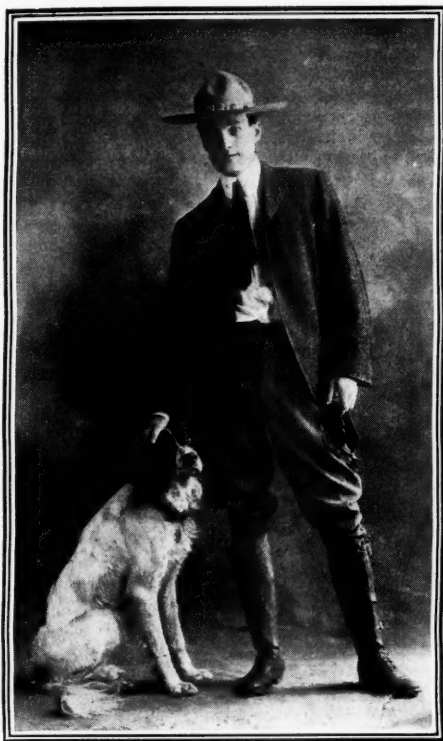


GEORGE MORGAN.



EZRA BRUDNO.

(Author of "The Fugitive.")



STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

(Author of "The Silent Places.")

poor Christian girl. Some of the descriptive bits are excellent, particularly that of the fight in the training-school for gladiators. One of the great characters of the book is the Apostle Paul.

"The Villa Claudia" (Life Publishing Company), by John Ames Mitchell, is a rather entertaining medley of antiquity and modernity, bound together with a thread of story and a good deal of sentiment and humor. The scene of the story is in a modern villa, in a town in which the jolly old Latin poet Horace had his celebrated Sabine farm. There are copious quotations from the classics; but the spirit of the theme is modern, and the characters are mostly Americans of 1904.

"The Yoke," a story of the Exodus, by Elizabeth Miller (Bobbs-Merrill), is one of the new books which will be widely read. With erudition and familiarity with Egyptology which often suggest Ebers and Kingsley, Miss Miller has written a very readable novel, in which some highly dramatic incidents turn upon the plagues of Egypt, and in which a few thoroughly fine characters are depicted. The element of the miraculous, which necessarily enters largely into the book, is handled with skill.

A story of the destruction of Jerusalem by Sennacherib is the subject of "In Assyrian Tents," by Louis Pendleton (published by the Jewish Publication Society).

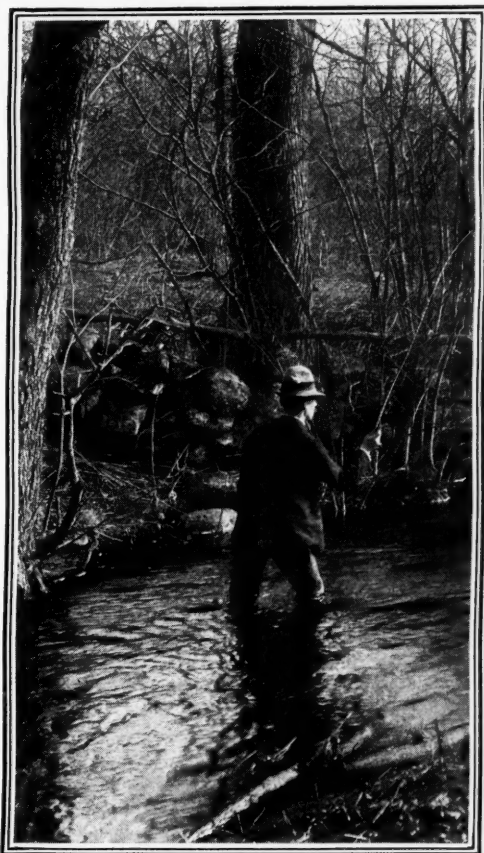
"The Queen's Quair" (Macmillan), by Maurice Hewlett, is the love-story of that most fascinating of women, Mary Queen of Scots. The "quair" is a little book;

and this little book is the story of plot, intrigue, and love, through which walks that magnetic, passionate, and very human woman.

"The Castaway" (Bobbs-Merrill), by Hallie Erminie Rives, is the story of the loves of George Gordon, Lord Byron, written with all the swing and passion which characterizes novels by this author,—in this instance very happily appropriate. Of excitement there is almost a plethora,—"three great men ruined in one year, a king, a cad, and a castaway." Howard Chandler Christy has made the pictures.

STORIES OF LOCALITY.

Another autobiographical novel, which is throbbing with humanity, intense with dramatic and tragic incident, is "The Fugitive" (Doubleday, Page), by Ezra S. Brudno. "The Fugitive" is a story of Russian oppression of the Jew, by a Lithuanian Hebrew who himself has felt the sting of the oppressor's lash. Mr. Brudno is a graduate of Yale, and wields a powerful pen. His book, he himself says, is an endeavor to interpret the new Jew in America by "an American citizen born in Russia."



HENRY WYSHAM LANIER.

(Author of "The Romance of Piscator.")



MARGERY WILLIAMS.
(Author of "The Price of Youth.")

ten a romance of that region entitled "The Effendi" (Little, Brown), which deals with the siege of Khartum and the death of its hero, the famous Chinese Gordon. The epilogue recounts England's retribution upon the Arab hordes.

"The Silent Places," by Stewart Edward White (McClure, Phillips), is a strong story of a man-hunt through the forests of Canada.

It is full of action, impressiveness, and power, and the strange love of the Indian girl for the white man is well handled. "The Silent Places" is an excellent successor to "The Blazed Trail."

A "vague tale" of the justice of the East, full of the loves of women and the jealousies, grim jestings, treasons, and fightings of men, and, at the same time, the hermits, ascetics, and mortifiers of the flesh,—such is Margaret Horton Potter's "Flame Gatherers" (Macmillan). It is a love-story of old Hindustan and of Indian transcendentalism, well told and well sustained.

While Jack London was on the Klondike trail, his first inspiration to write came, and it has not failed him in his latest book, "The Faith of Men" (Macmillan), which is a collection of stories about the Alaskan natives and the Eskimos. There are eight stories in the collection, most of them told with that virility and art which Mr. London showed in his "Call of the Wild."

OUT-OF-DOOR STORIES.

In Miss Sherwood's new book, "Daphne: An Autumn Pastoral" (Houghton, Mifflin), we have a most delightfully refreshing story. In addition to a charming love-story of a young Italian for an American girl, Miss Sherwood has given us some rare descriptions of Italian

The deserts of Egypt are not without attractions for the story-writer seeking new fields to exploit; certainly, the element of "local color" is not wanting. Mr. C. Bryson Taylor, under the title "In the Dwellings of the Wilderness" (Holt), records the adventures of three American engineers who set out to make excavations in one of those deserts. Even the Sudan has been laid under tribute by the novelists. Florence Brook Whitehouse has written

peasant scenes, and some graphic pictures of Italian woods, mountains, and sunsets.

In his latest story, "The Commuters" (J. F. Taylor), Albert Bigelow Paine has shown how "the little woman and the precious ones" helped to build a home in the country. There is some delicious humor in the book, and the incidents are true to life. It is well illustrated.

Lighter fiction adapted to the season's mood is by no means lacking. In "The Romance of Piscator" (Holt),

Mr. Henry Wysham Lanier makes a fetching appeal to "every one who has hearkened to the siren song of the reel." But trout and landlocked salmon are not permitted to monopolize the reader's attention, any more than they monopolized Piscator's; for there is a Peri in the tale, and hence, it goes without saying, the complications needed to make a story.

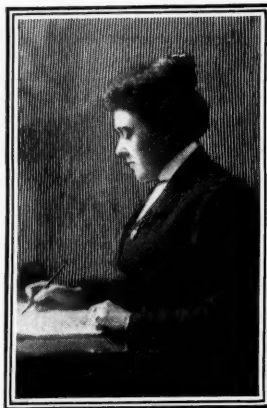
Dr. Henry C. Rowland's story, "To Windward" (A. S. Barnes & Co.), is a "first novel," although the forceful young

writer had done a number of excellent short stories for the magazines. The present work is in part a tale of the sea, in part the narrative of a surgeon's life in New York. Freshness, vigor, and dramatic interest are the predominant qualities in Dr. Rowland's writing.

"The House in the Woods," by Arthur Henry (A. S. Barnes & Co.), like Mr. Hubert's "Liberty and a Living" and other books of that class, makes its appeal primarily to those who are wearied with the artificialities of existence and ready to listen to the gospel of country life.

STORIES OF JAPANESE LIFE.

In the lull after the flood of descriptive and historical books about Japan, which began with the opening of the war, a number of novels about Japanese life, by native and other authors, are coming from the press. An interesting and quaint picture of the upper-class life in Japan, through which is woven a story illustrating the great struggle going on between feudal and modern ideas, is "Nami-Ko," by Kenjiro-Tokutomi (Boston: Herbert B. Turner). This realistic novel has no less lofty an aim than that of doing for Japan's slavery of women what



"JOHN STRANGE WINTER."



MRS. E. L. VOYNICH.
(Author of "Olive Latham.")



SAKAE SHIOYA.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" did for black slavery. It is translated by Sakae Shioya and E. F. Edgett. The story moves briskly, and presents some well-put descriptions of scenery and a fine running account of the Chinese-Japanese battle of the Yalu, in 1894. Kenjiro-Tokutomi is one of the best known of modern Japanese novelists.

Onoto Watanna has added another clever Japanese novel to her popular stories, "Wooing of Wistaria" and "A Japanese Nightingale." Her latest novel, "Daughters of Nijo" (Macmillan), has the proper admixture of the change of children, the high-born lover of the peasant maid, and the love of the princess for one not of royal blood. The "Daughters of Nijo" would make an excellent vacation novel. It is a pure love-story, and presents the softer side of Japan.

There is certainly enough action and "atmosphere" in Mrs. Hugh Fraser's novel "The Stolen Emperor" (Dodd, Mead). It is a rattling good story.

A LOVE-STORY OF RURAL ENGLAND.

A love-story of rural England with an interest almost evenly balanced between humor and tragedy,—a really absorbing story,—is "Petronilla Heroven" (Doubleday, Page), by Una L. Silberrod, a young English novelist who is

making a reputation for power and keenness of analysis. There is real charm in the style.

THREE SCOTCH TALES.

"Wee Macgreggor" was so quaint, so humorous, so Scotch, that it is a pleasure to welcome some of his later adventures, which the author has given us under the title "Later Adventures of Wee Macgreggor" (Harpers). The little Glasgow boy is himself all through this second volume. "Mrs. M'Lerie" (Century Co.), a later creation of Mr. Bell, is likely to become a popular talked-of character in much the same way. Mrs. M'Lerie is inclined to be talkative, and she has a twist in her phrases which is like Mrs. Partington, and yet quite her own good Scotch.

That fine Scotch story-teller, S. R. Crockett, has given us another excellent novel in "Strong Mac" (Dodd, Mead). This story contains all the love, mystery, and tragedy which is necessary to a real good Scotch story.

A COUPLE OF POLITICAL NOVELS.

A novel of Canadian political life, full of economic and political discussions which are sometimes tedious, and of character-description which is good,—such is Sara Jeannette Duncan's latest story, "The Imperial-



MRS. JOHN VAN VORST.
(Author of "The Issues of Life.")

ist" (Appletons). We do not remember ever seeing a Canadian election treated so informatively.

The author of "The Gadfly," Mrs. E. L. Voynich, has written a new novel entitled "Olive Latham" (Lippincott). This is a dramatic love-story of Russia, — of Nihilism, love, and politics. The character-painting is uncommonly strong, but there is so much insistence on the cruelty and hatred of life that the heart is repelled from what is admired as an intellectual creation. Mrs. Voynich says she spent fourteen years preparing to write this novel.

SOME "NOVELS WITH A PURPOSE" AND OTHERS WITH NONE.

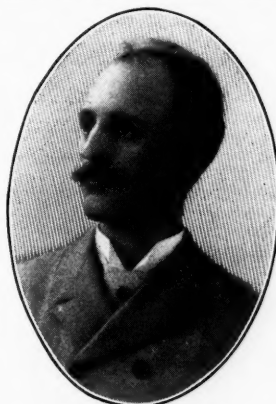
We seem to see an old friend in a novel by John Strange Winter. The fascination of "Bootle's Baby" appears again in the latest novel of this author, "Cherry's Child" (Lippincott). Cherry's child is so very human that we cannot help loving her.

Margery Williams writes with a steady hand. Her "Price of Youth" (Macmillan) is a story about the backwoods of New Jersey and life close to nature, with a good deal of keen character-dissection in it. More, it is a story of humanity.

Maarten Maartens has a faculty of putting dashes of color on the canvases of his novels in a way quite his

own. His latest story, "Dorothea" (Appletons), is "a story of the pure in heart." It is essentially European in atmosphere, and yet fundamentally human. Maartens is certainly a great word artist, and this book will maintain the reputation he acquired as the author of "God's Fool."

The first chapter of "In the Bishop's Carriage" (Bobbs-Merrill), by Miriam Michelson, appeared as a short story in one of the magazines. It



MELVIN L. SEVERY.
(Author of "The Darrow Enigma.")

was so successful that the author enlarged it to its present form, in which it makes capital reading.

King Sylvain and Queen Aimée, of different countries, having grown tired of the hollowness which fills the life of a monarch, and, moreover, being in love with each other, run away together. Their adventures are told in quaint, pretty style by Margaret Sherwood, in "The Story of King Sylvain and Queen Aimée" (Macmillan).



MIRIAM MICHELSON.
(Author of "In the Bishop's Carriage.")

Robert Shackleton has written a novel, "The Great Adventurer" (Doubleday, Page), in which there is both the glare of Madison Square and the dimness of a monastery; a clergyman and a thief; palaces and shabby boarding-houses; the biggest trust,—love and divorce.

It is to be doubted if two young ladies ever lived through more startling adventures than did Anna and Annabel in "Anna the Adventuress," by E. Phillips Oppenheim (Little, Brown). Although the characters do most unconventional things, and although Mr. Oppenheim's style is far from elegant, his ability to tell a good story makes one overlook these crudities.

Mrs. John Van Vorst, author of "The Woman Who

Toils," has followed up her study with a realistic "race suicide" novel entitled "The Issues of Life" (Doubleday, Page), which cuts down to the bone of the contention and finds—among other things—woman's clubs and club women. The reader feels in this book the grip of a certain knowledge which can only have come from actual experience with conditions.

A capital "detective story" is Mr. Melvin L. Severy's "The Darrow Enigma" (Dodd, Mead). In the working out of his plot, the author displays great skill by repeatedly leading the reader off on false scents, so that the final revelation of the villain of the piece is a complete surprise.

NOVELS OF THE MONTH.

Adventurer in Spain, The. By S. R. Crockett. Stokes.
Aladdin & Co. By Herbert Quick. Henry Holt.
Alicia. By Albert A. Hartzell. Revere Pub. Co.
All's Fair in Love. By Josephine Sawyer. Dodd, Mead.
At the Big House. By Anna Culbertson. Bobbs-Merrill.
Autobiography of a Beggar, The. By I. K. Friedman.
Small, Maynard & Co.
Bachelor in Arcady, A. By Halliwell Sutcliffe. T.Y. Crowell.
Baronet in Corduroy, The. By Albert Lee. Appletons.
Barrier, The. By Allen French. Doubleday, Page.
Black Familiars, The. By L. B. Walford. Longmans.
Bruvver Jim's Baby. By Philip Verrill Mighels. Harpers.
By the Good Sainte Anne. By Anna Chapin Ray. Little, Brown.
Cadets of Gascony. By Burton E. Stevenson. Lippincott.
Cap'n Enri. By Joseph C. Lincoln. Barnes.
Captain's Daughter, The. By Gwendolen Overton. Macmillan.
Captured by the Navajos. By Captain Charles A. Curtis, U.S.A. Harpers.
Congressman's Wife, The. By John D. Barry. Smart Set.
Corner in Coffee, The. By Cyrus Townsend. Dillingham.
Cost, The. By David Graham Phillips. Bobbs-Merrill.
Court of Sacharissa, The. By Hugh Sheringham and Nevill Meakin. Macmillan.
Day Before Yesterday. By S. A. Shafer. Macmillan.
Dayspring, The. By Dr. William Barry. Dodd, Mead.
Descent of Man, The. By Edith Wharton. Scribners.
Desire. By Charlotte Eaton. Dillingham.
Forward. By Line Boegli. Lippincott.
French Wife, The. By Katherine Tynan. Lippincott.
Gates of Chance, The. By Van Tassel Sutphen. Harpers.
Gingham Rose, A. By Alice Woods-Ullman. Bobbs-Merrill.
Governor's Wife, The. By Mathilda Malling. Thomas M. St. John.
Grafters, The. By Francis L. Lynde. Bobbs-Merrill.
Heart of Lynn. By Mary Stewart Cutting. Lippincott.
Hercules Carlson. By Alice McAlilly. Jennings & Pye.
Her Infinite Variety. By Brand Whitlock. Bobbs-Merrill.
Her Realm. By Ella Perry Price. Jennings & Pye.
Homebuilders, The. By Karl Edwin Harriman.
Horse-Leech's Daughters, The. By Margaret Doyle Jackson.
Huldah. By Alice Macgowan and Grace Macgowan Cooke. Bobbs-Merrill.
I: In Which a Woman Tells the Truth About Herself. Appletons.
In Old Alabama. By Anne Hobson. Doubleday, Page.
In Search of the Unknown. By R. W. Chambers. Harpers.
In the Red Hills. By Elliott McCants. Doubleday, Page.
Jack Barnaby. By Henry James Rogers. Dillingham.
Jewel of the Seven Stars, The. By Bram Stoker. Harpers.
Joan of the Alley. By Frederick Orin Bartlett. Houghton.
Johnnie. By E. O. Laughlin. Bobbs-Merrill.
K. K. K., The. By C. W. Tyler. North River Pub. House.

Knight of Columbia. By General Charles King. The Hobart Co.

Left in Charge. By Clara Morris. Dillingham.
Lizette. By Edward Marshall. Lewis Scribner & Co.
Love Among the Ruins. By Warwick Deeping. Macmillan.
Love's Proxy. By Richard Bagot. Longmans.
Lynchgate Hall. By M. E. Francis. Longmans.
Magic Mantle, The. By Stephen Jackson. M. S. Greene.
Merry Hearts. By Anne Story Allen. Henry Holt.
Micmac, The. By S. Carleton. Henry Holt.
Middle Wall, The. By Edward Marshall. Dillingham.
Modern Arms and a Feudal Throne. By T. Milner Harrison. R. F. Fenno.

"My Li'l Angelo." By Anna Yeaman Condict. Appletons.
Nancy Stair. By Ellnor Macartney Lane. Appletons.
Nature's Comedian. By W. E. Norris. Appletons.
Other Side of the Story, The. By Leslie Derville.
Peril of the Sword. By A. F. P. Harcourt. H. M. Caldwell.
Port Argent. By Arthur Colton. Henry Holt.
Quintus Oakes. By Charles Ross Jackson. Dillingham.
Rainbow Chasers, The. By John M. Whitson. Little, Brown.

Red-Head. By John Uri Lloyd. Dodd, Mead.
Richard Gresham. By Robert M. Lovett. Macmillan.
Robert Cavalier. By William Dana Orcutt. McClurg.
Rulers of Kings. By Gertrude Atherton. Harpers.
Seeking the Kingdom. By E. E. Day. Macmillan.
Shipmates in Sunshine. By F. Frankfort Moore. Appletons.
Shutters of Silence, The. By G. B. Burgin. Smart Set.
Singoalla (Victor Rydberg's). The Grafton Press.
Singular Miss Smith, The. By F. M. Kingsley. Macmillan.
Son of Destiny, A. By Mary C. Francis. Federal Book Co.
Son of Light Horse Harry, The. By James Barnes. Harpers.
Spirit of the Service, The. By Edith E. Wood. Macmillan.
Steps of Honor, The. By Basil King. Harpers.
Stone of Destiny, The. By Katherine Mackay. Harpers.
Story of Susan, The. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. Dodd, Mead.

Sword of Garibaldi. By Felicia Buttz Clark. Eaton & Mains.

Sylvia's Husband. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Appletons.
Texas Matchmaker, A. By Andy Williams. Houghton.
Transgression of Andrew Vane. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. Henry Holt.

Twisted History. By Frank C. Voorhies. Dillingham.
Typee. By Herman Melville. John Lane.
Violett. By Baroness von Hutten. Houghton.
When It Was Dark. By Guy Thorne. Putnams.
Woman with the Fan, The. By Robert Hichens. Stokes.
Wood Carver of 'Lympus. By M. E. Waller. Little, Brown.
Woodhouse Correspondence, The. By George W. E. Russell and Edith Sichel. Dodd, Mead.

Yarborough the Premier. By Agnes R. Weekes. Harpers.
Yellow Holly, The. By Fergus Hume. Dillingham.
Yeoman, The. By Charles Kennett Burrow. John Lane.